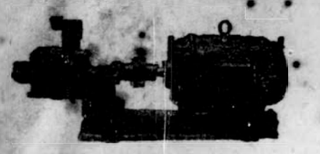
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BRAHMICA
Hair Tonic and Vitalizer
incorporating the volatile extracts of Brahmi, Arnica Montana with other approved hair remedies. Prevents falling and turning hair prematurely grey. Encourages renewed growth and Strengthens the Scalp.
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VOL. XXVI NO. 155 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Military Court's Affront To Commons

WOMEN RESENT "MALE" JOKES IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

BEGAM SHAH NAWAZ who threatened a walk-out if women members of the Punjab Assembly.

Begum Shah Nawaz's Walk-Out Threat

AN INTERJECTION AND ITS SEQUEL

Congress Bill For Maternity Benefit Rejected

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, June 29.

Decency, decorum and even discipline—all seemed to have been thrown to the winds to-day in the Punjab Assembly when that touchy subject "divorce for women" was brought forward by the Congress lady member, Mrs. Dunichand.

So exasperated was Begum Shah Nawaz at the remarks hurled against her sex by an opponent of the Bill that she got up excitedly and cried:

"If such remarks are made against women, we women members will walk out of the House."

All the four women members in the house, two sitting on the ministerialist benches and two in the Congress bloc seemed to find it extremely difficult to control themselves, for they were frequently on their legs protest against the ribald jokes indulged in by opponents.

The real trouble arose from lack of refinement, on one side, in the speakers who seemed to forget the presence of women and unsual "touchiness" on the other over the silly jokes which merely deserved to be laughed away. In fact voting on the Bill—13 for and 76 against—showed that, while women members were serious about the measure, a majority in the House took it merely as a joke.

That was probably responsible for the only speaker against the Bill depending more on jokes than on arguments for opposing the Bill. Some of his remarks which offended women members were—"the Bill would only help rich women to leave their husbands", "People in towns can't keep their wives under control" and so on.

AN INTERJECTION

Another unfortunate incident was also responsible for to-day's disorder. When one speaker was opposing the Bill Mr. Krishna Gopal Dutt interjected: "Have you consulted your wife"?

This was construed as an undesirable personal reference. Several members including the Leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Gopichand, appealed to Mr. Krishna Gopal Dutt to withdraw the words. Mr. Sachar, Congress Member, who was occupying the chair in the absence of the Speaker also called upon Mr. Dutt to withdraw the words, but the latter refused on the ground that he meant nothing offensive. Mr. Sachar expressed his regret at the member's conduct, but said he would not ask Mr. Dutt to leave the House as he was content to leave his conduct to the judgment of the House. This scene produced a bad impression in all sections of the House.

SHORT SHRIFT TO CONGRESS

The Congress Party did not get a fair deal from the ministerialists to-day when it tried to introduce certain beneficent measures. Dr. Gopichand wanted legislation for maternity benefit, but Minister Choturam was not prepared to allow even the introduction of the measure. His reason was that Punjab was industrially backward and the measure would affect the "prosperity of the existing industries". Whether

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

NAHAS PASHA TO VISIT INDIA

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian nationalist leader and ex-premier, has accepted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's invitation to visit India and attend the next session of the Indian National Congress, according to the Cairo correspondent of a local paper.

He adds that Pandit Nehru has accepted Nahas Pasha's invitation to attend the National Wafd Conference to be held shortly in Cairo.

London Move For China Fund

JAWAHARLAL'S EFFORTS

Support To Congress Medical Mission

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, June 29.

But for one or two semi-public engagements, Pandit Jawaharlal is spending the day in the company of friends and relatives.

This morning he met Mr. Harry Pollitt, the leader of the Communist Party. When asked about the nature of the conversation, Mr. Pollitt told me: "The conversation was strictly private and of a personal character."

Pandit Jawaharlal lunched with Mr. J. F. Horrabin who will most probably illustrate the Pandit's "Glimpses of World History" which, I understand, will soon be published in London.

To-night Pandit Jawaharlal is dining with Doctors Bhandari, and Katial, who is Deputy Mayor of Finsbury. Sakir Mahamoodi, Syud Mahamoodi, M. L. Atal and Messrs. Meherally, Rajmi Patel, and Krishna Menon, when there will be a discussion on the future political work in England and for finding ways and means to collect funds for the Congress Medical Mission to China.

In this connection I understand that an appeal will be issued soon over the signatures, amongst others, of Prof. Radhakrishnan and Mrs. Saklatvala. In the course of the appeal it is stated: "We are proud of the part we can play to help to make this medical unit worthy of the Congress and India by giving financial support to the Congress Chinese committee. That the best message of sympathand solidarity we from England can send to the Chinese people."

JAWAHAR TO MEET ZETLAND AND HALIFAX

No Compilation Of Plan Of Japanese Boycott, Says Pandit

LONDON, June 29.

It is confirmed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is meeting Lord Zetland and Lord Halifax on Thursday and Friday. He intimated to Reuter that the invitations had been extended to him personally.

"If," said Pandit Nehru, "Lord Zetland and Lord Halifax want to know Congress views regarding Federation and India's reaction respecting international developments, I am prepared to express them forcibly."

NO COMPILATION OF PLAN.

Pandit Nehru said that there is no truth in the reports that he and Sir Walter Citrine were coming a Japanese boycott plan. He however, had discussed the question of a Japanese boycott at the Transport House. Referring to the Pandit Nehru said: "Our own boycott in India has been fairly successful. Sir Walter Citrine and others were very interested in it. We are always prepared to cooperate with others in a boycott, but there is no question of the formulation of any plan." Pandit Nehru also announced that he was to see the Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday.—Reuter.

Zamindar Shot Dead

Sequel To Faction Fight Over Right To Own Local Bazar

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

A report has been received here from Chail near Allahabad that a dispute arose between two factions of Zamindars of that place in respect of the right over the local bazaar. As a result of this a fight ensued and a zamindar was shot dead by the rival party.—United Press.

QUIT ORDER ON CONGRESS WORKER

Under Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act

NEW DELHI, June 29.

An externment order under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act was served to-day by the Local Government on Shambehari Singh, a local Congress worker, directing him to leave Delhi Province within 24 hours and not to return back.

The Delhi District Congress Committee wired to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Congress President, asking their permission to disobey all such orders which, in the opinion of the Committee, are 'humiliating and uncalled for.'—United Press.

AZAD'S MISSION TO BIHAR

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Bihar Assembly this morning over the question of the Bihar Tenancy and the Bakashat Lands and Reduction of Arrears of Rent bills, the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, got in telephonic communication with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, and explained to him the circumstances leading to the adjournment of the House.

Maulana Azad, the Associated Press understands, told Mr. Sinha that he would be going to Patna on July 4 and try to settle the differences between the Congress Government and the zamindar members of the Assembly.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE PRESS HARD

HANKOW, June 29.

A Chinese military communique indicates that the Japanese are pressing hard on Chinese positions in Matang, a strategically important village, guarding the Yangtse boom on which the safety of Hankow from Naval attack largely depends. The Japanese have already capture one out of the three ports of Matang. The Chinese have brought up reinforcements.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN JAPAN

TOKIO, June 29.

Hundred and twenty thousand houses have been flooded in Tokio and Yokohama and eighteen people are hither reported to be dead as a result of a typhoon accompanied by the heaviest rains for twenty years.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S GOLD HOLDING

LONDON, June 29.

The value of Britain's gold holding has increased further by 18 million sterling, totalling on March 31 to 835 million compared with 817 on 30th September 1937 and 703.6 on 30th March 1937. According to the Treasury the Exchange Equalisation Account held on 31st March 4,25,46,000 and the Bank of England 7,68,43,000 fine ounces.—Reuter.

Paradise That Was Found To Be Hell

VISAPUR JAIL TO BE CLOSED DOWN

A Myth Exploded: Lands To Be Returned To Owners

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, June 29.

Sir Robert Bell's Paradise is lost, and the Visapur Jail, the notorious prison is to be closed down once for all. The lands acquired for the prison have been ordered to be returned to their original owners at the price at which they were bought.

SAVING TO GOVT.

Enquiries shown that the Congress Government, after a thorough enquiry, have found that all the complaints of the public against this prison were justified. The prison was run on uneconomic lines and its closing down would mean to Government a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees annually.

It will be remembered that the Visapur prison, which was closed down years ago, because it was found unfit for human habitation was reopened in 1930 to accommodate the Civil Disobedience prisoners. Protest after protest was lodged against the opening of this prison. In spite of public protests, in 1934 the Government made it a permanent prison. Sir Robert Bell, then painted his "paradise" in glowing colours and said that it was not only healthy but self-maintaining.

When the Congress took office, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, relying on the glowing accounts of the jail in Government records, issued a Communique in October last to the effect that he was contemplating converting the Visapur jail into an ideal farm colony for prisoners.

With a view to convert this prison into a farm colony as early as possible, he recently paid a visit to the jail and while there his suspicions were roused and he seems to have felt that all was not well. He obviously felt that the glowing terms in which reference had been made to the jail in the records did not accord with facts he saw. An enquiry was immediately ordered by him and it appears that the result of the enquiry justified the complaints of the public against the jail. It exploded the myth about this "paradise".

It is gathered that the Government have passed orders to the effect that this jail should forthwith be closed down and the prisoners transferred to Yeravda and other Presidency prisons. Government have also instructed that the lands acquired from the villagers for the purposes of running the prison should be returned to them at the cost at which the lands were taken from them.

It might be recalled that when Mr. Munshi recently visited the jail a deputation of the agriculturists waited upon him and acquainted him with the hardships that they were put to due to the acquisition of the land by the Government.

CONQUEST OF ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, June 29.

Twenty-eight States, members of the League of Nations, have taken action which might be regarded equivalent to the recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia, according to Mr. Butler replying to Sir Stanley Reed in the Commons.—Reuter.

INSTRUCTION IN CRAFTS

Deliberations Of Central Advisory Board Of Education

SIMLA, June 29.

The Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider the Wardha Education Scheme, met today again under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay.

Proposals refarding instructions in craft are understood to have been discussed at great length.

It is understood some members of the Committee suggested the inclusion of religious instructions in educational curriculum which the Wardha Scheme does not provide.

The Committee is expected to conclude its labours today.—United Press.

Member Asked To Appear In Uniform

Privileges Committee To Report On Mr. Sandys' Conduct

LONDON, June 29.

There was a further development in the Official Secrets case in the Commons, when Mr. Sandys declared that in his capacity as Territorial Officer, he has been ordered to appear in uniform before the Military Court of Enquiry.

It is recalled Mr. Sandys alleged in the Commons on Monday last that after sending Mr. Hore-Belisha certain information concerning anti-aircraft guns Sir Donald Somervell asked for the source of information, adding that refusal to disclose the source might be punishable with imprisonment up to two years.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Sandys submitted to-day that the order to appear before the Military Court of Enquiry was a gross breach of the privileges of the House of Commons and asked the Speaker whether he had made out a 'prima facie' case of breach of privileges. The Speaker agreed he had.

At Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges, which is meeting immediately, the Premier remarking that Mr. Hore-Belisha would ask the Army Council to suspend the Court of Enquiry until the Committee of Privileges had reported.

Mr. Sandys' announcement was greeted with cries of "martial law" by the Oppositionists.

AFFRONT TO HOUSE.

Major Attlee declared that the Court of Enquiry's action was an affront to the House.

Mr. Chamberlain maintained that it should be made clear that no Commoner was answerable to any other Court but Parliament in matters concerning Parliament's business.

Previously before the Parliamentary Labour Party, Major Attlee indicated the Opposition's attitude towards to-morrow's debate on the Official Secrets Act. They will argue that in no circumstances should the Government use authority to influence the action of Commoners in raising questions of public importance and will press the view that the Common's privilege should be absolute. If there is interference to restrict, then Parliament might well close down. —Reuter.

Hitler's Demands Kept Secret

London Paper's Sensational Disclosure

Cession Of Sudan And Kenya Asked For

LONDON, June 19.

The "Sunday Referee" publishes the following from its diplomatic correspondent:—

Hitler, I learn, has conveyed to 10, Downing Street, by City of London intermediaries, demands for far more than the return of Germany's pre-war Colonies.

These demands—which will shock even the most pro-German circles in this country—are being kept secret. But I understand they include the cession of the Sudan and Kenya.

Hitler's ambitions of aggressive imperialism are unbounded, but his advisers realise that these latest demands are fantastic.

They will be made, however, to give him a strong bargaining position.

Britain has administered the 1,014,410 square miles of the Sudan jointly with Egypt since 1899. Kenya, 200,000 square miles, has been under British dominion since 1886 as a protectorate, and became a Crown Colony in 1920.

EVEREST DEFIES CONQUEST

Leader Of Party Returns To Kalimpong: Others To Follow

KALIMPONG, June 29.

The attempt to reach the Everest has been abandoned after the expedition reached Camp No. VI (27,000 feet high) via West side of Rongbuk.

Mr. Oliver arrived at Kalimpong to-day. The remaining members of the party are expected in ten days time.

It is not likely that another attempt will be made this year.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Machine-man (Pressman) for printing at Aden, experienced in Treadle and Cylinder machines. Apply with testimonials Box No. 10464 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Bus Driving Instructor, Applicant must be first class driver, possess thorough knowledge of the rule of the road, capable of teaching driving. Must be able to speak English and Vernacular languages. Salary Rs. 150/- Rs. 250. Will become member of Provident Fund. Applications in writing only, giving age and experience to be sent to The Traffic Manager, B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., Electric House, Fort, Bombay. (8886)

Wanted a Spinning and Carding Master. Pay according qualifications and experience. Only experienced persons need apply with testimonials. Apply to New Ramchand Cotton Mill, Co., P.O. Hathras, U.P. (10446)

62. TO BE LET

Airy Two Rooms tenements with water Tap, Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, For Hindus only. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply New Book Co., 190 Hornby Road. Phone 26455. (8813)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10467 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents selling profit-guaranteed Bonds. Pay 150,- upwards. Mitson Ltd. 2, Royal Exchange place, Calcutta. (10462)

A Life Insurance Company of over 25 years standing is open for representation by a Chief Agent for Maharashtra and Karnataka. Influential parties may please apply to Box No. 8880 "Bombay Chronicle."

328. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are Invited from respectable gentlemen for Chief Agencies on decent remunerations for a progressive Indian Life Assurance Co. Apply to: Palladium Assurance Co., Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta. (10459)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Notification of an Improvement Scheme under Section 354G (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

THE PALTON ROAD ESTATE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.
Scheme No. 73.
for accommodating Poorer & Working Classes.

Pursuant to Section 354G (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that I, the Ag: Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, have under Section 354C (1) of the said Act made an Improvement Scheme which has been approved by the Improvements Committee of the said Corporation under Section 354D of the said Act for a portion of Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the Poorer and Working Classes within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are shown by thick red lines on a map (being plan No. 938, dated the 18th October. 1937) and bounded as follows, that is to say...

On the North by Plot No. 8 of the Palton Road Estate.
On the East by proposed 40 feet road.
On the South by Plot No. 2 of the Palton Road Estate.
On the West by the G.I.P. Railway property.

The particulars of the said Scheme, the map (being plan No. 938, dated the 18th October. 1937) of the area comprised therein may be seen during Office hours at the Office of the said Corporation situate at Cruickshank Road, within the Fort of Bombay. All the lands comprised in the Scheme are already vested in the Corporation and no acquisition of land will be necessary.

Dated this 16th day of May. 1938.

(Sd.) D. SYMINGTON.
Ag: Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

8746.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th June, 1938, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December 1937.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year 1938 and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th June to 9th July, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of
Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

8753.

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Registered Accountants' Class (R. A.): Sydenham College of Commerce: prepares students for "First" Examination held by the Government of India under Auditor's Certificates Rules. Time: 6 to 7 p.m. on week days and 2 to 4 p.m. on Saturdays. Admissions made daily at the College. (8667)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

To,
POTHAN JOSEPH, Esq.,
(Present whereabouts not known).

This is to require you to pay for and take delivery of 10 cases of VISWARUP Pictures sold to you by my clients within 7 days from the date hereof. Please note that in default of your compliance with the above my clients will sell the said pictures either by public auction or private sale and shall hold you liable for any damages that my clients have to suffer on such re-sale

MANEKLAL V. PAREKH
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate of Messrs B. Durlabhji & Co.
8887

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.
BOMBAY.

No. 8970/151-Impt.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 5540/151-Impt., dated the 26th April 1938, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

45. *Regulation of traffic in Cavel Street.*—Traffic entering Cavel Street from Dr. Viegas Street shall proceed by the Western side of the Church. Traffic entering Dr. Viegas Street from Cavel Street shall proceed by the Eastern side of the Church.

W. R. G. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay.
16th June, 1938.

8885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of four HEAVY MOTOR LORRY CHASSIS three as per Specification "A" and one as per Specification "B" attached to the form of contract, having a gross carrying capacity of not less than 8 tons each will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for four motor lorry chassis," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 6,000.

Forms of contract, specifications etc., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA,
Deputy City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 27-6-1938.

(8382)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 1825 for 5 (Ordy.) shares Nos. 10346|50, of the Auckland Jute Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Hardagavri Mukundrao, has been LOST or MISLAID and that application for the issue of duplicate certificate in respect thereof, has been made to the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird & Co., Calcutta, to whom objection if any should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares.

PAREKH & SONS,
Brokers for Hardagavri Mukundrao.
Bombay, 28th June, 1938.

(8877)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

Auction Sale of Modern household and office furniture, radio, carpet, safe, gramophone, perambulator, typewriter, ice chest, sewing machine, clock, glassware, crockery, platedware etc. TODAY THURSDAY at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at "Scarsdale" Bungalow Panday Road, near Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Property of a European Gentleman. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "EVERGREEN" SITUATE AT DADY SETH ROAD, CHOWPATTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Shavaksha Rustomji Naterwala and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanmai Cowasji Doctor pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th October 1934 and made between the said Bai Dhanmai Cowasji Doctor of the 1st part, Cowasji Manchershah Doctor of the 2nd part and the Mortgagee of the 3rd part. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 6th July 1933 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land together with the building standing thereon known as "Evergreen" being plot No. 33 B on West Chowpatty Estate, Dady Seth Road, Bombay, admeasuring about 432 sq. yds. and bounded as follows:—On the North by plot No. 34B, on the South by plot No. 32B, on the East by plot No. 33A and on the West by a road, and bearing along with plot No. 33A Municipal D Ward No 2661 (41A), Street No. 10BB Dady Seth Road. New Survey No. 7298 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 7|380 (part) Malabar Hill Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TWO DAYS AFTER
Attention!
Remember—
Next Saturday!
New Theatres Ltd's.
Social Hit
"ABHAGIN"
"ABHAGIN"
starring
MOLINA
Vijaykumar, Menaka, Prithviraj, B.A., Deobala, Nemo, etc.
NEXT SATURDAY
THE MINERVA
TALKIES Lamington Rd.
Supreme Release!

Join the Crowds to see
SAGAR'S
New Social
We Three
Starring:—
★ MOTILAL ★ MAYA
★ ROSE ★ YAKUB
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
THE ROXY
Super Film Circuit Release

Special Moderate Rates
TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.
SPECIAL for LADIES
"ZENANA" SHOW
OF
"UMAJI NAIK"
Starring:—
KESHAVRAO DATEY
KAMALA BARODKER
Rajanee, Sushila

4th WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA: ..... GIRGAUM

Need For Complete Overhaul Of Motor Vehicles Act

Transport Has Outgrown Provisions Of Control: Roads Development Association's Letter To Govt. Of India

The Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Bombay, in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Communications, on the Motor Vehicles Bill, 1932, write:—

The Association has long since recognised that motor transport has outgrown the provisions of control embodied in the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 and that a complete overhaul of the Act should be undertaken in order to sit present day transport requirements.

The Bill, however, has a second object which is stated to be the co-ordination of road and rail transport.

ONLY FORM OF CO-ORDINATION

The only form of co-ordination which would seem to my Council to be suitable would be that which provided for an authority having equal powers over the Railways and Motor Transport and charged with considering the interests of both in addition to the interests of those using transport services and the interests of the public as a whole.

Unless such an authority is to be set up, then it would seem that the Bill should be confined to the regulation of motor transport and that any authority or authorities set up to regulate Motor Transport should be charged only with considering the interests of that form of transport, of those using motor transport services and of the public as a whole.

But although my Council, as explained, cannot agree to motor transport being so restricted under this Bill as to promote the interests of the railways, they are fully in agreement with its being regulated to a proper standard of safety and efficiency.

REGULATIONS V. RESTRICTIONS

My Council, would, however, draw a line between regulations and restrictions, and as regards the latter consider that the Bill requires amendments in the following respects:—

Private goods vehicles should not be restricted in relation either to the area of operation or to the class of goods they may carry. Permits for such vehicles should be issued as a mere formality as was agreed to by Sir Frank Noyce, speaking in the Central Legislative Assembly on 4-9-36, and should be valid throughout the area of the province in which it is issued.

The restriction in regard to laden weights of vehicles should be modified and applied to axle weights only

Bus services should be permitted to fix their own established rates instead of having them fixed either absolutely or within limits specified by a Transport Authority.

FOR UNIFORM RULES

The necessity of having uniform motor vehicle rules in all provinces should be borne in mind and a revised set of model rules should be issued by the Government of India. Provinces should follow these unless required circumstances to make alterations to suit local conditions.

The provisions of the Bill designed to regulate motor vehicles to a proper standard of efficiency and safety will automatically remove the uneconomic operation of such vehicles, and the restriction of long distance traffic specifically provided for in the Bill is therefore quite unnecessary. My Council would point out that in a country of vast distances such as India, the resources of which are mainly agricultural, a flexible and economical means of transport for the conveyance of goods to markets and ports is an important factor governing the ability of the producer to compete in the world's markets, and likewise it is no less essential for the advancement of trade and industry.

CONSTITUTION UNSATISFACTORY

The constitution of the transport authorities provided for in the Bill is unsatisfactory. The Council are strongly of opinion that it is necessary to have a Provincial policy of road transport and a policy of co-ordination between Provinces in the matter of road transport, which it is not possible to achieve on the basis of regional authorities who are empowered to lay down restrictions within the regions to which they are assigned. The Council recommend that the control of road transport should be in the hands of the Provincial Transport Authority.

The Council are also of opinion that there should be an appeal from the decisions of the subordinate Transport Authority to the Provincial Transport Authority and from the latter to a Tribunal consisting of one or more officials with judicial experience to be appointed by the Provincial Government, or alternatively to a High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice.

With the above arrangement in force, provision should also be made in each Province for the constitution of a Transport Advisory Council on lines similar to that in existence in England or the conversion of the existing Provincial Boards of Communications to carry out these duties.

Financial Ruin Faces Bengal Under Federation

Province Robbed Of Revenue And Territory, Says Dr. Mukherjee

CALCUTTA, June 27.

"Financial Bankruptcy of Bengal" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Council, at a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, last evening at the Albert Hall.

Dr. Mukherjee began by saying that the Bengalees were given too much to thinking in terms of international politics and as citizens of the world, while remaining blissfully ignorant of their own domestic problems, some of which were so serious and desperate that they threatened to blight the future of the Province for ever. The first fact which Bengal did not even suspect was that she would be completely ruined financially by the coming Federation. As a result of the two Awards of Lord Meston and Sir Otto Niemeyer, Bengal had been made to part with the bulk of her revenue as a tribute to the centre of Federation. Her gross revenue is about Rs. 38 crores, and intrinsically she was still the richest province of India. But Federation had artificially rendered her the poorest. As a result of unjustifiable deductions to the Centre to the extent of about Rs. 26 crores, she, the speaker maintained, had been told off with a residual revenue of about 12 crores of rupees to maintain a population of about 50 millions. Bombay (with Sind) had been long enjoying a revenue of over 15 crores for her population of only 19 millions, less than half of Bengal. On the Bombay standard, Bengal should have retained for her domestic needs a revenue of more than 30 crores on the basis of equality of 'per capita' revenue as between the provinces. Bengal had been beggared in the interests of the rest of India. Even Madras got a revenue of about Rs. 18 crores for a population of 42 millions and the Punjab Rs. 11 crores for 20 millions.

"The result is", continued Dr. Mukherjee, "that Bengal has been subjected to a ruinous drain and deficit. Since 1922, her revenue has sometimes dropped even as low as Rs. 8 or 9 crores, with huge resulting deficits amounting to a total of about 10 crores hardly covered even by utmost provincial taxation levied on such sources as general and court-fee stamps, amusements, or betting.

Continuing the speaker said "The Bengalee is the most heavily-taxed Indian. Taxation per head in Bengal is Rs. 7-8-0 as against Rs. 3-8-0 in U. P. and Rs. 1-12-0 in Bihar.

"But the tale of her woes is not yet complete. While other provinces have robbed her revenue, two, Bihar and Assam, have even robbed her of territory. The Bengalees are not at all anxious to create the difficulties of minority problems in Bihar and Assam. Where they form the majority, it is their country. It is time that all Bengalee-speaking areas lying outside the province are restored to the province. This principle has been already accepted by the Congress and it stated that Mahatma Gandhi has been preparing a complete scheme of linguistic provinces for India. Bengal should get back what was hers in territory, population and revenue. The findings of the O'Donale Committee have already fixed the Bengalee-speaking areas of Bihar."—United Pres

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Charles BOYER
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"MARIE WALEWSKA"
Beginning TO-MORROW
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in the Firefly
ALLAN JONES
WARREN WILLIAM
A Robert Z Leonard Production
An M-G-M Picture
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Owing to its extreme length, "THE FIREFLY" will start promptly at 3-40, 6-40 & 10-10 p.m.
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Taijin "	8th Aug	23rd Aug
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"BARREN HILL CHANGED INTO FOREST"

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, (By Mail)

Before a large gathering Mrs. S. B. Dhavle performed "Planting the first tree" ceremony on Thursday, 23rd June 1938, at the Students Own Gardens. Prominent among the guests were Mr. Justice S. B. Dhavle, Principal and Mrs. G. S. Mahajani, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Karve, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Limye, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Mehandle, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Phadke, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar vice Principal Law College.

It was a unique function, perhaps the first of its kind in the Presidency because all the work is done by the students themselves—they are the designers, the gardeners, the labourers.

Principal J. R. Gharpure accorded a hearty welcome to the guests in his learned address. He narrated the past history of the college and pointed out how in a brief period the barren hill surrounding the college has been transformed into a sort of forest. He hopes and is confident of it that in a few years time the work of the students, if it continues, shall stand as a living witness to the inspiring education imparted by his institution and shall contribute much towards a general improvement.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

"Applications Destroyed From Files"

Resolutions Asking For Facts To Be Moved In City Corporation

The agenda of the Municipal Corporation for July contains several interesting items. The scandal of controlling employment in the Bombay Municipality which was exposed in the columns of the 'Bombay Sentinel" recently is one of the items for discussion.

Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi will move:—

That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to a news article that appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" of the 13th June 1938, under the caption 'Applications destroyed from civic files' and he be requested to report in all details as to how far the statement made therein of destroying applications of aspirants to the Municipal service or of superceding their claims are correct and, if so, what measures he proposes to stop the recurrence of such events.

That the Commissioner be also requested to report the procedure that is in vogue for registering applications of candidates for Municipal service, the method if any, laid down for selecting candidates from the Register so maintained and arrangements made or proposed to be made to prvent any candidate from being let out at the time of selection or re-appointment.

Mr. P. W. Wagh has als a resolution on the same subject. He will move:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report in all deails the circumstances under which certain officers of his department and of the Assessment Department were degraded; the nature of office in each individual case; the cidence on which such degradation was based and whether the ends of justice could not have been met by merely suspension or warning instead of wholesale degradation.

That the Commissioner be also requested to report whether each and every officer connected with the affair has been equally treated and, if not, the reasons for partial treatment for a particular officer.

FOOD ADULTERATION

Mr Dostmahomed G. Khairaz will move:—

That the members of the Medical Relief and Public Committee be requested to pay surprise visits to hotels, tea-shops, restaurants, bakeries, eating-houses, etc., with a view to ascertaining that food prepared therein is fit for human consumption and is free from adulteration and is cooked in hygienic and sanitary conditions.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar will move that the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to report very early as to whether or not it is feasible and advisable to 'abolish' the present post of the 'Office Superintendent' of the Health Department and to create instead a new post called 'Personal Assistant to the Executive Health Officer' to be filled in from amongst the candidates holding the highest medical qualifications, such as M.D., or M.S. of any Indian Statutory University, with a Public Health Diploma, such as B.Hy., or D.P.H., on the same salary of Rs. 275-350 per month with a suitable conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month to relieve the Health Officer of much of the ordinary routine work.

IMPORTANCE OF JASHAN CEREMONY

Dr. Pavri's Exposition At Gathering Held By Zoroastrian 'Friends' Unio

The ordinary annual ocial gathering of the Zoroastrian Friends' Union was held at Albless Bag on Sunday 26th une 1938, when the Union's Honary Secretary Mr. Kawasha Shapurji Dalal requested the High Pists of the Parsis, Dasturji Saheb aikhusru Mahiar Kutar, Dastur Darab Pahalana, M.A. to ke the chair.

Jashan ceremony was perfoed and thereafter "Navjot" ceemony of a Zoroastrian boy f poor parentage was performed y Dastur Kaikhusru Mahiar Kur M.A.

IMPORTANCE OF JASHAN

After the completion of t Jashn and Navjot ceremoni under the chairmanship of Da turji Saheb Dastur Kaikhushr Mahiyar Kutar, Dr. Jehangi Pavri gave an important speec in consonance with the import ance of the Jashan ceremony. Dr Pavri said, "The Jashan ceremony is in existence ere the era of Zoroastrianism. Lord Zoroaster had given the strongest importance to the Jashan ceremony and therefore he included this ceremony in His religious preachings for the adoption.

"To perform Jashan ceremony means a coming together of people of one religion and to pray to Almighty God unitedly.

FOUR TYPES OF JASHANS

"The Jashan ceremony is divided into 4 important clases: (1) seasonal, (2) historical, (3) for the dead and (4) Thanksgiving.

"Seasonal Jashan ceremonies are the most important. Historical Jashans are performed in order to perpetuate the memories of those who have performed outanding deeds or services for e religion or communal safety welfare; for the dead Jashan remonies are performed with a w to recollect the memories of ir deeds and services offered them before their parting from t mundane world to their reves, friends, neighbours etc.

shan is a kind of ceremony bwhich thanks are offered to Almighty for relieving human bgs out of unforeseen catastrie.

"AIM OF JASHAN"

'e aim of Jashan, is to ths His Almighty God for havingrovided us with the daily reqities through the machinerf Nature. This ceremony alsondles the feeling of helping eachther. On such occasions Nav ceremonies are sometimes perfied and it is a well-formulatedactice of doing other sorts of pinthropic works. By this we kle in our growing generation idea of good thought, good and good deeds. Mr. A. B. mavazir and the President rred to the sterling services ered by late Sir S. N. Pochkhawala to the country at large.

At thonclusion of the function, Mavasha Shapurji Dalal the Hoary Secretary of the Union, nked Dasturji Saheb Dastur khushroo Mahiyar Kutar for willing co-operation. He also nked Dr. Pavri.

Mr. Dastur then presented Dasturji Sahwith bouquets.

The mers of the Union had a dinner night, and then dispersed lat night.

HOW TO DEFEAT RHEUMATISM

Everybody who suffers with Rheumatism must be facing the oncoming of colder, damper, Monsoon days with dismay. Although rheumatic aches and pains can afflict you at all times, they usually get worse when the drier weather begins to go. So take a tip from those who know. Put a stop to Rheumatism before it gets its grip on you. Destroy those Uric Acid crystals before they settle in your joints for the winter, crippling you and rendering every step a hideous pain. Let the elements of Sodium, Potassium and Lithium in Fynnon Salt course healthfully through your blood, routing out poisons, dispersing Uric Acid crystals, setting your liver to rights again. These are the powerful "Nature's Salts of the Earth" that bubble so healthfully from the Mineral Springs of famous Spas. Rheumatic sufferers have crossed oceans, spent thousands of Rupees in visiting famous Spas, to experience the blissful natural relief given by this combination of salts. Now in your own home, for a few annas, you can have similar safe and certain freedom from rheumatic twinges. Simply take half a teaspoonful of Fynnon Salt in a glassful of water once a day. Rheumatic pain soon goes. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores, and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 606

SUBURBAN BUS SERVICE TO BE REORGANISED

Agreement With Well-Known City Firm

The public of Bombay, particularly the residents of the Suburbs, will welcome the news that Mr. Hussein Fazalbhoy, who has hitherto conducted the Bandra Bus Service, has now come to an agreement with the well-known firm of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the Bombay Garage, to float a Company for the purpose of organising this very essential service into a thoroughly up-to-date and efficient public utility service with a view to give to the residents of the suburbs an efficient and economical short-distance transport service on the lines obtaining in modern cities.

The Chinoys of the Bombay Garage have been in the automobile trade for over three decades and are 'au fait' with all aspects of motor transport and it may, therefore be safely predicted that with their guidance and support the new service will thrive and afford increased facilities and service to the public.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India arrived in Calcutta this morning from Simla.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY Wednesday

An unidentified male was found lying unconscious on a bench on the platform at Sion station on Monday.

The Station Master sent him to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died the same day.

The inquest was adjourned for the report of the Chemical Analyser till July 9.

To be hit by a car and carried away by it for about 50 yards was the experience of a woman who was alleged to have been standing on the tram-lines at the junction of Esplanade Road and Fuller Road on Tuesday night at about 10 p. m.

The woman who received serious injuries was detained in hospital.

The car is stated to have been driven by Minoo Pallonji Warden, along the Esplanade Road from South to North.

He was released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 at the Esplanade Court till July 13, to-day, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on Hubraj Kushar Joswara (20), a mill-hand who was injured in the Carding Department of Manchester Mill while working.

On a charge of selling a spurious ointment with counterfeit trademarks, Ballaram Mahadeo was convicted by Mr. I. S. Hafi, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, yesterday.

The prosecution story was that the accused, who was once employed under Harishchandra Laxman Waghdare, caused to be printed lables, having the trade marks, belonging to Waghdhare. He used them on tins of ointment.

The accused denied the allegation but, the Magistrate relying on prosecution evidince sentenced him to Rs. 200 fine or in default to suffer two months' R. I.

An unidentified male was found floating in the Banganga Tank, this morning, at about 6-30 a.m.

Police took charge of the body, and removed it to the morgue, a sacred thread round the neck was found on the body.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest to-day.

High Court Dismisses "Kom Sevak" Editor's Transfer Application

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A transfer application made by Mr. Nasarwanji Engineer, Editor of "Kom Sevak" weekly, was rejected by Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court to-day.

The application was in respect of a case pending in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which the petitioner is charged with perjury at the instance of Mr. P. P. Kapadia, J. P., an architect.

The case is an offshoot of a defamation case filed by the complainant against Fram Bulsara, a reporter of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" in which the latter was acquitted. In that case the petitioner, though called as a prosecution witness, had given evidence against the complainant.

Subsequently, the complainant applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the petitioner for perjury in respect of the evidence he had given in the Bulsara case.

During the preliminary enquiry of this case before the Magistrate certain incidents had happened which were made the basis of the present petition for transfer of the case.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati, who appeared for the petitioner, pointed out that the Magistrate was a friend of the complainant and the two were often seen moving about in the same car.

Further, in a previous case filed by the complainant against the petitioner, the Magistrate had remarked that if the case had not been compounded, he would have sent the petitioner to jail.

These incidents had aroused apprehensions in the petitioner's mind that he would not get a fair and impartial hearing at the hands of the Magistrate.

In rejecting the application, their Lordships held that the grounds were not strong enough to justify a transfer of the case.

BORSAD.—The F. C. Magistrate of Nadiad has cancelled the bail application of well-known Thakor of Mogar Mr. Keshari-shihji, who is prosecuted by the Government in a murder case.

Suit Against Eros Theatre

Women's Orchestra Allege Wrongful Dismissal And Claim Damages

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Before Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court, the suit filed by Miss Ida Santarelli against Messrs. Shiavux Khambatta and Co. came on for hearing to-day.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendants Rs. 22,300 by way of damages for alleged breach of contract and as cost of return passage to England.

The plaintiff is the head of a Women's Orchestra consisting of herself and six others, which till recently used to play at the Eros Theatre of which the defendants are the proprietors.

The claim of the plaintiff is based on an alleged contract with the defendants under which, according to her, her Orchestra was employed to play at the Eros for one year from December 3, 1937, the date of their landing in Bombay.

Among the terms of the contract, it was alleged, was the stipulation promising to pay the plaintiff Rs. 2,750 per month by way of salary for the Orchestra, and also full board for all the ladies with accommodation in the service flats in the theatre premises for a nominal rent. The plaintiff also claimed as part of the contract return second class passage for all the members on the termination of their employment.

The plaintiff stated that she was given one month's notice on April 19, 1938, wrongfully terminating her services before the expiry of the contract period.

THE DEFENCE

The allegation of breach of contract was denied by the defendants who denied that there was any binding contract between them and the plaintiff as regards the period of employment. They also denied that there was any obligation on them to give the plaintiff's Orchestra return passage.

When the suit was called on for hearing, the defendants offered to give the members of the plaintiff's Orchestra return tickets to go back to England, if they so desired.

The plaintiff having accepted this offer, his Lordship transferred the suit to long causes and directed that the plaintiff or any of her witnesses who wanted to leave India should be examined 'de bene esse.'

W. I. LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Interim Dividend Of 10 P. C. Declared

The Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., have issued the 24th Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1937, in the course of which it is stated:

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders and Policy-holders their Twenty-fourth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1937, together with the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet.

New Business:—During the year under Report 6,384 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs. 76,47,250-0-0. Of this number 5,716 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been either rejected, withdrawn, postponed or awaiting payment of premium. The total new business effected during the year amounts to Rs. 67,35,000, the annual premium thereon being Rs. 3,69,651-1-0.

Funds:—In spite of the persistent world wide commercial depression the Directors are pleased to report that the Company has made a very satisfactory progress. As a result of the year's working a sum of Rs. 11,75,964-10-11, has been added to the Life Assurance Fund raising it to Rs. 82,44,661-12-6.

Investments:—The Directors are glad to state that the market value of the Company's investments as on 31-12-1937 is Rs. 91,23,813-11 against the cost price of Rs. 77,86,709-9-1 as shown in the balance sheet, showing an appreciation of Rs. 13,37,104-1-11.

Dividend:—The Directors beg to recommend that an interim dividend of 10 per cent. less tax be declared to the Shareholders out of the Dividend Equalisation Fund reserved for the purpose.

United Western Bank Ltd.—A Subsidiary Company:—In pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1936, the last audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Auditors' Report for the period ending 31st December 1937, of the United Western Bank Ltd., of Satara have been annexed to the Company's accounts as the Bank happens to be a subsidiary Company of this Company.

PROGRESS ALL ROUND

THE YEAR 1937: A RECORD YEAR FOR

WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, SATARA CITY.

Inspite of breakneck competition in the field and slumps in the investment market this sound Swadeshi Company has achieved the following points of success during the last year.

★ Next Valuation AND Silver Jubilee by the end of THIS YEAR ★

(1) Reduction in Expense Ratio from 26.3 to 24.8 p. c.

(2) A large yield on investments viz. 5.6 p.c.

(3) Increase in the average per policy.

(4) Maintaining of the possibly lowest lapse ratio.

(5) Large addition of Rs. 11,75,964-10-11 to life fund making the total of Rs. 82,44,661-12-6

(6) Large Appreciation in market price of investments in addition to reserve fund of Rs. 6½ Lacs.

(7) A big rise in total insurance in force from 320 Lacs to 375 Lacs.

(8) Construction of the Western India House on Bombay's Insurance Street.

And besides the Company has continued to give at the three last successive Valuations the maximum triennial

BONUS

Rs. 75 Whole Life and **Rs. 60** Endowment.

Look at from any point of view and Western India stands out pre-eminent.

Bombay Branch:—
WESTERN INDIA HOUSE
Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Manager

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON–BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY–LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO–BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS

from SEVERAL WOMEN'S INSTITUTIONS

TO-MORROW Friday at 2 p.m.

Special for LADIES

ZENANA SHOW

SPECIAL MODERATE RATES

What Will You Do?

*If your father prohibits you to marry the man of your choice?

*If your brother marries your Sweet-heart?

SEE the 100 per cent. ULTRA-MODERN PROBLEM PICTURE 'Repentence'

OR

Men Betray Women

with KOKILA, INDU RANI, SHIV RANI NAYAMPALLI, BANERJEE, DUTT

The Picture that has taken Bombay by Storm!

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

Support To City Drainage Workers' Strike

The Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, has passed the following resolution, on the proposed strike of the Drainage workers

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union whole-heartedly supports the decision of the Drainage workers of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh to go on strike from July 2 to secure their legitimate demands.

The Union pledges its support to the Municipal Kamgar Sangh in the proposed strike and calls upon all our members to help the strikers, and sounds a note of warning to all the Municipal workers and Our Union members in particular, to resist and frustrate all the efforts of the employers who may try to break the strike by recruiting black legs.

Our Committee strongly resents the attitude of the Municipality who has failed to fulfil our most moderate and legitimate demands of minimum wage, sickness insurance, and housing gratuity holidays with pay.

In view of the grave situation arising out of the worsening conditions of the Municipal workers, we feel, that unity in the ranks of all the Municipal employees is most essential at this juncture. We, therefore, earnestly request the Municipal Kamgar Sangh to unite with us under one flag.

"AUSSIES" NOT TO PLAY IN BOMBAY

Decision Of Australian Board Of Control

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Hony. Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, who was endeavouring to arrange a four-day match between the Australian tourists now in England and an Indian eleven in October informs that the Australian cricketers will not break journey in Bombay on their return journey.

A communication conveying the decision of the Australian Board of Control was received through the Hony. Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India at Madras.—

HAMMOND TO SKIPPER IN THIRD TEST

LONDON, June 29.

Hammond will captain England in third Test.—Reuter.

LYNCH FORFEITS FLY-WEIGHT TITLE

LONDON, June 29.

Benny Lynch forfeited the world fly-weight title, when he was weighted in 6 1|2 pounds overweight for title bout against American Jackie Jurich, which was scheduled for to-night.—Reuter.

Easy Victory For Burk

LONDON, June 29.

The Henley Regatta has entered a new phase. Under the revised Amateur Status Rule, Artisan Scullers are allowed to compete for the first time.

Strong North-Westerly winblew gustily making scientific rowing difficult. In the Diamond Sculls, American Canadian Champion J. Burk beat Artisan W. Horwood of Chiswick easily in the time of eight minutes 51 seconds.—Reuter.

Light-Weight Title Bout Postponed

NEW YORK, June 28.

The light-weight title bout has been postponed till August 10. Ambers having bruised his hand in a recent contest.

The fight will take place in the polo grounds instead of at the Long Island Bowl to which both the managers had objected contending that too was far from Harlem whereas the polo grounds were on the edge of Harlem and of easy access to the great Negro Population.—Reuter.

1 Cleanse the System
2 Stimulate the Liver
3 Combat Acidity
with Sal Hepatica

The Laxative Salines in Sal Hepatica cleanse the intestinal tract and keep the whole digestive system sweet and clean.

The Specific Minerals in Sal Hepatica stimulate the liver, gall bladder and kidneys, banish headaches, biliousness, digestive upsets and rheumatic conditions.

The Balanced Alkalines in Sal Hepatica correct excess acids in the blood by maintaining the alkaline reserve of the body so essential for perfect fitness.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS for conditions arising from disorders such as Constipation, Biliousness and Headache, Liverishness and Digestive Upsets, Irregular Kidney Action, Sleeplessness, Overweight, Colds, Rheumatism and Gout.

From all Chemists and Stores.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

The TONIC SPA LAXATIVE that checks BLOOD ACIDITY

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 234 metres 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.

8-0 Indian music. 11-30 Indian music.

p.m.

12-55 Market rates. Announcements. 1-5 European music. 5-30 Sundrabai. 6-0 Some instrumental hits. 6-15 AIR Chorus. 6-25 Nazar Hussain. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial news. 8-0 Women's movement in India. Talk in Marathi by Anusuyabai Kale. 8-15 Sundrabai. 9-0 News Hindustani). 9-15 Kanjus Bania. Hindustani sketch. 9-30 News. 9-45 Mock public service commission. Bombay I: Medium-wave. 10-0 Rafique Ghaznavi. Bombay II: Short-wave. 10-0 Recorded interlude. 10-10 Chamber music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m

7.0 Morning melodies; 8.10 Sitar recital by H. Husain; 8.20 Akhtar Jahan; 8.40 News in English; 8.50 in Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12.0 Evergreen melodies.

p.m.

1.0 Just to hand.

TRANSMISSION III

6.0 A I R Film orchestra; 6.30 For Jack and Jill; 7.0 Ghazals from great masters; Meerdard; 7.30 For villagers only; 8.0 Duet; 8.15 Review of Hindustani books by J. Kumar; 8.30 Majboor-i-Mohabat; 8.50 Recital on Sarangi by B. Khan; 9.15 News weather in Hindustani; 9.30 In English; 9.45 Alfredo and his orchestra; 9.50 Matters of moment, talk by Sir A Qadir from B B C; 10.5 Classical concert; 10.55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s

6.0 to 7.30 Programme as in Delhi I; 7.30 Sarangi recital by B. Khan.

p.m.

8-0 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Joe de Souza. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:

Transmissions I and II: 19.8 m. 15,160 kc/s. Transmission III: 31.3 m. 9.590 kc/s

Calcutta Programme

VUC 376 m., 810 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Radio quartette. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 The future of flying. Biren Roy. 1-51 Nobel's Discovery. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Harendranath Nundy. 5-56 Kunjalal Sinha. 6-16 Sukhendu Goswami. 6-36 Bina Mukerjee II. 6-56 Ali Hussain and Party. 7-16 Bina Mukerjee II. 7-36 Sital Chandra Mukerjee. 7-51 Books you may like. Review in Bengali by S. Sen. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamirddin Khan. 8-46 Monoroma. 9-1 Commercial news and weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Organ recital. 9-36 Public school activities in India. Talk by N. Chatterjee. 9-51 Rigoletto.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 5-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-15 Sabrunnisa Begam. 6-35 Jam-i-Ulfat. 6-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-5 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-25 Sabrunnisa Begam. 7-45 Readings from books. 8-0 Khabare Atare. 9-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Bai Saraswatibai 10-5 Sabrunnisa Begam. 10-25 Khyber Orchestra.. 10-3 G. A. Khan Gwalori. 10-40 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Qawwali. 7-5 Gauhar Sultana. 7-30 For countryside. 8-0 New books. Review in Hindustani by I. N. Madan. 8-15 Mubarak Ali Khan. 8-30 Gauhar Sultana. 8-45 M. A. Khan F. A. Khan Qawwal. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 F. A. Khan, M. A. Khan. 9-55 Gauhar Sultana. 10-10 Classical music. 10-40 Sarangi recital. 10-45 Gauhar Sultan.

Lucknow Programme

VOW 293.6 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 S. A. Mahadkar. 6-55 Mujaddid Mian. 7-20 Gauhar Sultana of Lucknow. 7-45 Amir Khusro. Talk in Hindustani by A. B. Asi. 8-0 Mujaddid Mian.

8-20 Lucknow Orchestra. 8-30 Gauhar Sultana. 8-55 S. A. Mahadkar. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Taxes We Don't Pay: Talk by D. Y. Dev. 10-0 Mujaddid Mian. 10-20 S. A. Mahadkar. 10-40 Gauhar Sultana.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Gangadaram Pillai. 6-30 AIR Carnatic Orchestra. 6-40 Shrimati Chellammal. 7-40 Kambodi on Violin and Flute. 7-45 Gangadaram Pillai. 8-15 Urvasi. Talk in Telugu by K. Shastri. 9-15 News, Weather. 9-30 The Erring Citizen. Talk by Hon. Raman Menon. 9-45 Bach Recital. 10-5 Light Music.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres 4.950 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For the Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For the Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Shrimati Chellammal: Vocalist. 10-0 Gangadaram Pillai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m.)

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.) GSG Mc/s (16.26 m).

GSG (to 3-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m).

GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m).

p.m.

7-30 Light Reading. 7-45 Hotel Victoria Orchestra. 8-30 Variety. 8-45 BBC Military Band. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Sir Abdul Qadir. 10-5 Sweet and Lovely.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

Royal Artillery Earn Full Points In Harwood League

BOMBAY GYMKHANA DEFEATED BY FOUR GOALS TO NIL

The return match between the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the Bombay Gymkhana in the first division of the Harwood League ended in a big victory for the Gunners. In their previous engagements the artillerymen had won the verdict by the narrow margin of two goals to one. But on Wednesday the Gymkhana was conquered by the substantial margin of four goals to nil. For this heavy defeat the Civilians have to thank their custodian to a certain extent. Berry, in charge of their citadel was never safe. The backs also failed to discharge their duties properly, on many an occasion they were dodged by the military forwards and their side was placed in awkward situation. It was however in the second half when Barree was injured and became a passenger in the left wing that the Gymkhana combination fell to pieces. The Gunners on the other hand played well to a man and thoroughly deserved their big victory.

MCKEE DRAWS FIRST BLOOD

The Gymkhana were the first to attack, Jameson their inside left made his way to the Colaba goal area when he was pulled up for foul-play against Turner, the Artillery right-back. The Gunners were not however long in invading the opposite fortress. Puston frustrated Booth's attempt to score at the expense of a corner. McDermott, the R. A. pivot, headed the flag-kick over the bar, up and down play followed for some time. The Artillerymen returned to the attack with a fine movement between the inside forwards which saw Watson hitting the cross piece. A melee followed. The ball was headed backwards and forward in front of the goalmouth, but was eventually cleared away by Berry, the Gymkhana custodian, much to the relief of his side. At the twentieth minute, McKee, the Artillery inside left, drew first blood. Collaring a neat pass from the right he dodged the Civilian backs to score a splendid goal, giving Berry no chance.

Spurred by this reverse, the Civilian forwards engineered a series of clever raids but they were unable to find the netted area. Half-time was called with the Gunners leading by one goal to nil.

R. A. ADD THREE MORE

On crossing over the Colaba players initiated the attacking operations but it took them eight minutes to notch their second goal. A flank movement on the right gave Booth possession of the ball in the Gymkhana danger zone. He neatly passed it to McKee who drove it hand into the bull's eye. The Gymkhana forwards made desperate attempts at this stage to wipe out the arrears. Love and Marsden tried a couple of long-range shots which the Artillery goalie cleared with ease Midway through the match, a smart shower of rain came but it passed over in about five minutes. Continuing their pressure, the Artillerymen scored their third goal through Rourkee, their right-winger, who shoved the ball into the net at the second attempt after Berry dropped a soft one in front of the raider. The Gunners' fourth goal was registered five minutes before the final whistle. Watson notched it comfortably from close quarters. The Gymkhana heaved a sigh of relief when the end came. They were badly beaten by the big margin of four goals to nil.

RESULT:—

R. A. COLABA 4 goals
BOMBAY GYM. Nil.

TEAMS

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COLABA. Dryden; Turner and Brack; Lord McDermott and Wilkes; Rourke, Watson, Booth McKee and Morgan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Berry; Fuston and Browne; Collins, Stilliard and Williams, Cowell, Marsden, Barree, Jameson and Love.

REFEREE: A. Hawarth.

LINESMEN: M. C. Kotian and E. H. A. Moulton.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Cooperage, 5-50 p.m. CALTEX vs. BOMBAY CITY.

FOR OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

When Next Instalment Of Tax Falls Due

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Motor owners who have paid Tax on their vehicles for the quarter ending 30th June 1938 are reminded that the next instalment of Tax falls due on July 1 and the amounts should be remitted to the Motor Vehicles Department together with the forms of application for the renewal of registration, within fifteen days from July 1. Renewal forms can be obtained from the Motor Vehicles Department which will be open for the collection of Tax between 10-45 a.m. and 3-0 p.m. on week days, except Saturday, on which day it will be open between 10-45 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

To avoid delay it is requested that payments be made early.

Owners of motor vehicles bearing extra Provincial or State numbers should note that the fifteen days grace does not apply to them and that the Tax due on their vehicles should be paid on or before the expiry of the Tokens already issued to them.

If Cheques are presented in payment of Tax and are subsequently returned uncashed, penalty according to rules will be charged unless the subsequent payment in lieu of the returned uncashed cheques is made before the last date of payment.

Founder Of Indian Women's 'Varsity

POONA, June 29.

Prof. D. K. Karve, the octogenarian founder of the Indian Women's University, who had been removed to the hospital in illness, is now satisfactorily progressing, and, according to doctors, there is no cause of anxiety.

FIRST WINNER OF SEASO

King's Cosmopolitan W Stud Produce Stakes

LONDON, June 2

At Newmarket His Majesty the first winner of the sea when "Cosmopolitan" won Stud Produce Stakes for two-y olds over a distance of five f longs starting as 7 to 4 fav rite. His Majesty's "Licence" placed third in the Stetehwo Stakes, over a mile and a h having started 5 to 1 favour —Reuter.

"NEARCO" FETCHES £60,000

Martin Benson announced th he has bought "Nearco" £60,000.—Reuter.

PRESS OPINION ON TE

LONDON, June 2

Pressopinion on the test is th perhaps with a half-hour's earl declaration England would ha won, but the risk was too gre Hobbs does not think Austra can be beaten in four days' Te unless there is great advanta from weather.

The Australian Board of Co trol considers that the secon draw has greatly strengthened th arguments for limitless tests an is likly to press the point wit English authorities before the ne series in England.

Mr. W. J. Johnson, Australia Selector, considers that timelim will be abolished but if Australi wins the toss she will win the nex match.—Reuter.

MILK FAKERS CONVICTED

The names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court, for faking of milk:—

(1) Mr. Shiodhari Koleshwar, hawking milk at Bora Bazar Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 20-6-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 17.6 per cent. extraneous water. (2) Mr. Rajkishor Sarjooprasad, hawking milk at Palton Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 60 on 20-6-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 30.5 per cent. extraneous water. (3) Mr. Khimchand Nathumal, Vendor in the milk shop at No. 150, Sarang Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 23-6-38 or in default to undergo 14 days' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 15.5 per cent. extraneous water. (4) Mr. Amichand Narayandas, hawking milk at Mumbadevi Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 24-6-38, for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent. extraneous water.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazgaon, Mazgaon Police Court:—

(5) Mr. Daji Yamaji, hawking milk at Morland Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 20-6-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 17.7 per cent. extraneous water. (6) Mr. Sitaram Koli Shellar, owner of the milk shop at No. 12, Kamathipura 14th Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 20-6-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent. extraneous water. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 25 in charity. (7) Mr. Kashi Anantoo, importer of milk at Bellasis Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 20-6-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent. extraneous water. (8) Mr. Mir Mahomed, Owner of the milk shop at No. 20, Badloo Rangari Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 22-6-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 22.2 per cent. extraneous water. (9) Mr. Shankata Mahadeo, hawking milk at Suparibag Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 21-6-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 15.5 per cent. extraneous water. (10) Mr. Achaibar Shravan, hawking milk at Bhandarkar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 45 on 21-6-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent extraneous water. (11) Mr. Pitaram Hemdas, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 28-A, Parel Tank Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 21-6-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 18.8 per cent. extraneous water. (12) Mr. G. N. Gokhale, importer of milk at Elphinstone Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 22 on 21-6-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent. extraneous water.

BUDGE BEATS PUNCEC

Austen Plays Best Tennis Of His Career At Wimbledon

LONDON, June 29.

At Wimbledon, Budge beat Puncec 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

Budge was not in his best form and committed many errors forehand. Puncec led 4-2, in third set.

At Wimbledon in semi-final, Austin beat Henkel 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

Austin played the best tennis of his career, cool and confident. The German played well but Austin, with machine-like accuracy and beautiful passing shots, never gave him a chance. It took Austin only an hour to beat one of Europe's best players. Henkel was constantly forced into errors, particularly backhand, by Austin's uncanny placing and anticipation. In the first set Austin was 0-1 and then led 5-1. In the second set Henkel led 2-1 and then 3-2 and 4-3, hitting harder and serving particularly well, but Austin was unperturbed.

In third round Welsh internationals, Sturgeon and Tuckett beat Hect and Menzel 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Menzel was handicapped by a sprained ankle but the Czechs were convincingly beaten.

In Quarter Finals, Women's Doubles Andrus and Henrotin beat Saunders and Scott 6-0, 6-2, Hein Miller and Morphew (South Africa) beat James and Stammers, ex-champions 6-4, 6-2.—Reuter.

ZETLAND CRITICISED

Andhra Leaders Demand Separate Province

MADRAS, June 29.

The recent statement of the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, on the question of the formation of provinces on linguistic basis, came up for severe criticism at a public meeting held to-night at the local Congress House with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and member of the Congress Working Committee, in the chair.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, and Mr. B. Gopal Reddi, Minister for Local Self-Government, both Andhraites, were present on the occasion.

OPEN FLOUTING

In the course of his long speech, Dr. Pattabhi characterised the speech of the Secretary of State as open flouting of the wishes of the Legislatures of Madras and Bombay, which had unequivocally, by resolutions, demanded the separation of the provinces on linguistic basis and whose respective Governments have already sent their dispatches on the subject to the Secretary of State for India.

Dr. Pattabhi declared that the Legislatures should not lag behind by tolerating this action of the Secretary of State, but should leave no stone unturned to vindicate their positions.

He announced that the Andhra Maha Sabha had decided to send a deputation to the Congress Working Committee, which will be meeting at Wardha on July 9th next, and to urge the Committee to take up the question in right earnest and agitate for its fulfilment.

Concluding, Dr. Pattabhi exhorted all the Congress and non-Congress Governments, as well as all the Legislatures and Parties therein, to ceaselessly carry on an agitation for the creation of linguistic provinces in the country.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Mr. K. Koti Reddi, M.L.A., President of the Andhra Maha Sabha, and Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu, M.L.A., also spoke supporting Dr. Pattabhi's stand.—United Press.

Make The Most of Your Crowning Glory WITH HARLENE HAIR-DRILL

Just 2 Minutes a Day Will Banish BLDNESS, FALLING HAIR DULL, THINNING, LIFELESS HAIR

"HARLENE" the wonder Hair Tonic aided by the scientific, 2-minutes-a-day, miracle-working "HARLENHAIR-DRILL," will change those "wispy," lank, brittle and dull strands of hair into a veritable crown of thick wavy, gleaming lustre! Equalbeneficial to both men and women.

HARLENE HAIR GROWER & TONIC

HARLENE is the "champagne-rever" of the hair roots. Its rich, hair-feeding nourishment literally infuses NEW LIFE into the hair. Dormant hair roots are reawakened and reactivated. Thin, brittle, and falling hair shafts become revived and rejuvenated. Those who practice "HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL" possess beautiful heads of hair which are the constant envy and admiration of all. Get a Bottle of HARLENE TO-DAY and test its marvels for yourself!

CREMEX SHAMPOO

Delightfully refreshing and super-cleansing frees the hair from every trace of Scurf and Dandruff and is yet beneficial to the scalp. *Free burnishing rinse included.*

UZON BRILLANTINE

"UZON" gives just that final touch of distinction to the coiffure. This highly refined brilliantine is invaluable to those with over-dry scalp. *In liquid or solid form.*

Special Notice to Ladies with FAIR HAIR

HARLENE CAMOMILE GOLDEN HAIR WASH puts the "sunshine" tint into Fair Hair that has become dull and lost its tone. All fair-haired ladies should try it at once

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BARGAIN IN FURNITURE OR SHOP

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL before end of the month, made to order furniture in perfectly good condition like new, consisting of GLASSIDED CUPBOARDS, SHOW CASES TABLES, CHAIRS, etc., at Bargain prices.

Those wishing open new shop or adding furniture should not miss opportunity to see the furniture at

IMMY & CO.,

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 3, 1995
Muslim: Babi-ul-Akhar 30, 1357
Parsi: Deh 28, 1307
Hightide: 1.13 13.53
Lowtide: 7.06 20.05
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Clan Line steamer "Clan Stuart" arrived in London on the 27th evening.

MUSLIM LEAGUE FLAG HOISTING.—The monthly Islamic flag hoisting ceremoney of the C Ward District Muslim League will be performed tomorrow (Friday) at 8-30 a. m., at the office of above League 75, Ismail Curtay Road, Bombay 3.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.—"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 25th June 1938 was 346; of these 230 were males and 116 females."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—Owing to the illness of Dr. F. N. Moos, Colone S. L. Bhatia has accepted to speak in the work of the "Hospital Almoner" which the Women's Council has undertaken to arrange for, at the At Home to-day (Thursday) at 5 p. m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union Dr. T. K. R. V. Rao, Principal, The L. Arts College, Ahmedabad, will speak on "The Proposed Federation of India" on Saturday, July 2, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge (near French Bridge).

SOUTH INDIANS' WELFARE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.—The First Anniversary of the South Indians' Welfare Society's School, G.I.P. Matunga, will be celebrated on Sunday, July 3, at 4 p. m. in the premises of the School (Jethibai Jumnabai Bhuta, opp. Nappo Park). Dr. P. G. Sonki will preside.

DURGA PUJAH COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of the North Bombay Durga Pujah Committee, a general meeting of the Bengalee residents of Bombay will be held at the residence of Mr. P. Roy, "Maratha Mahal" building, Chamberbaug Road, opposite G. I. P. Workshop, Parel, on Sunday next at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.) to consider the holding of a Durga Pujah this year.

DEVGAD EDUCATION BOARD.—The 4th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Devgad Education Board, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p. m. (S.T.) in the Gokhale Education Society's Smt. Dharamsey Govindji Thakersey High School, opposite Jinnah Hall, Badamwadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.—Industrial School for Women Parel (Social Service League, Bombay): Dr. Shridhar V. Oak will conduct a free class in First Aid in Marathi for women on every Wednesday at 3-30 p. m. at the Damodhar Hall, Parel, from the 6th July 1938. The class is open to all women.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcels for Germany direct per s. s. "Stuttgart" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-0 noon on Thursday the 6-7-38.

Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all Mails for Portuguese East Africa Seychelles (Lourenzo Marques) per s. s. "Kaija" will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel Mail upto 5-0 p. m. on Tuesday the 5-7-1938.

Regd. and Unregd. correspondence upto 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 6-7-1938.

2. Packet Mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius, and all letter Mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 6-7-1938 for despatch by the above steamer.

Western India Automobile Association

Annual General Meeting to-day at 6 p.m. in the Conference Room at Electric House, Ormiston Road, Bombay. Admission by membership card only.

ENJOY YOUR MEAL!
Gastric pains and indigestion due to acidity are quickly relieved with Bi So DoL, the modern, approved antacid.
Bi So DoL
No. 323

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Our Little Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Captured", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"100 Men and A Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mademoiselle Docteur" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Tarzan-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-10, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruv" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Two Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"Battle of Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO.

An "at home" to meet Sjt. Durga Prasad Khaitan, Vice-Chairman of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. will be given by Mr. H. N. Ashar, Manager of the Bombay Branch at the Bharat Insurance Buildings to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

BUTTER-FAKER FINED

Mr. Furdosi K. Irani, Joint owner of the Piltan Dairy at No. 19, Balaram Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 50/- on 22-6-38 or, in default to, undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 20.4 per cent. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 100/- in charity.

M. C. ON SANITATION ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the Western approach to the Tilak Bridge on Saturday, the July 2, at 7 a. m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of their being heavy rains the visit may be postponed.

Y. M. P. A. ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, an elocution competition for Parsi Collegians and Graduates of both sexes of two years or less than two years' standing will be held at Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall on July 30th (Saturday). Parsi Collegians of the above description desiring to take part in this competition are requested to communicate their names with their addresses and the subjects to the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Young Men's Parsi Association so as to reach him at Doslani Building, Gowalia Tank Road, by 23rd July 1938. First three successful competitors will be awarded cash prizes of Rs. 25, 15 and 10. Competitors are requested to select any one of the following subjects:—

(1) Public men are public nuisance;
(2) Reconstruction of Parsi Society;
(3) Can a woman combine her career with home and marriage?
(4) Is there a need for a Parsi Constitution, and if so on what lines?
(5) The position of Parsis in India of to-morrow;
(6) Is there a need for a Parsi Youths' Conference; and
(7) Poverty in the Parsi community, its causes and remedies.

TRIBUTE TO LATE JAL NAOROJI

Girgaum Congress Condolence: Relief To Cawnpore Strikers

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Girgaum D. C. C. writes:—

The following resolutions were passed by the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at its Meeting held yesterday:—

"The Council of the G. D. C. C. puts on record its sense of profound sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, whose devoted services to the Country in the political and industrial fields and especially in the promotion of Swadeshi movement will ever be remembered by his countrymen."

"The Council sends its heart-felt condolences to Mrs. Jal Naoroji, Mrs. Perin Captain, the President of the G. D. C. C. and other members of the bereaved family."

The Council also congratulated the Cawnpore workers on their heroic struggle against the Millowners of Cawnpore and resolved to make a token grant of Rs. 25 for their relief, to be sent to the U. P. C. C. relief fund.

Village Products For City Dwellers

The manager of the Khadi Sale Depot, Matunga writes:

In furtherance of the rural reconstruction campaign the Navjeevan Sangh, Princess Street, will be stocking several varities of Village products at the Khadi Sales Depot Matunga, for sale from July.

"Hand-pounded rice and hand-ground (wheat and rice) powder" are specialities.

The goods are available at the depot at labelled prices.

Mr. R. K. GADEKAR, B.A., B.T., arrived in Bombay on last Tuesday by the Italian steamer "Conte Verde" with a Diploma in Education, from Edinburgh. He is the first among the Harijan (Chambhar) community to hold a foreign diploma. The Government of Bombay had given him a scholarship for one year to pursue his studies there.

Civic Claim Against Military Dept.

Standing Committee Resolves To Write Off Amount

How the Army Department is all powerful in India is illustrated by an incident which occurred in Bombay about two years ago.

It appears that a Municipal Street Lamp was damaged by a military motor lorry belonging to No. 26 Motor Transport Co., at Marine drive on 19th September 1936. It was driven by a military driver Rajabkhan Mangookhan. According to the police report, the driver was responsible for the damage done to the lamp.

"The damage was made good at a cost of Rs. 15-9-0 and the military authorities and the driver were called upon to pay the amount by the Municipal Commissioner. The Station Staff Officer replied that there were no provisions in the Regulations amended in January, 1936, under which the District Commander could pay the cost of such damage. The claim was then pressed against the driver and the Station Staff Officer replied first that the letter addressed to the driver had not been delivered to him, but arrangements were being made to pay compensation for the damage, but he subsequently informed the Municipality that under the ruling of the Government of India Army Department, no compensation could be paid where the claimants were Government Departments, semi-Government bodies, Corporations, etc., and further that any claim preferred through the courts would be nonsuited. The legal Assistant of Bombay Municipality was then consulted and at first he opined that a suit under the Common Law could be filed against Government. A notice was therefore issued to the Station Staff Officer, who, only reiterated his reply. The Legal Assistant, then, considered the matter further and opined that the Municipality could not look to Government for payment and the only person from whom they could claim was the driver against whom the Reference was time-barred."

This matter came before the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday and it was resolved to write off the amount. The Municipal Commissioner was asked to correspond with Government of India and to ascertain what steps to take in future under similar circumstances.

Sacred Drama Of St. Philomena

A sacred drama of St. Philomena will be staged on the 2nd July, 1938 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for children and on the 3rd July, 1938 (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the public, in aid of "The Education Fund" of the Union of the Sons of Reis-Magos Bombay at St. Theresa's High School Hall, Swadeshi Mills Compound, Girgaum.

The drama will be staged under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts S. J. Archbishop of Bombay. The Very Rev. Monsignor D. dos Remedios, B.A., J.P., Dean, Archdiocese of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside on the 3rd July 1938.

SOLVING BOMBAY'S BEGGAR PROBLEM

Presidency Women's Council's Campaign

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council are issuing printed multi-coloured posters to fight the Beggar menace in the Streets of Bombay. The publicity work includes giving lectures, exhibiting posters, showing slides at various cinemas, etc.

Two such posters have just been issued: one to demonstrate "A Better Way of Helping Destitute Children" and the other "Don't Encourage Begging."

HYDERABAD PIONEER ASSURANCE

Bombay Mayor Opens City Branch

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay branch of the Hyderabad Pioneer Assurance Co., Ltd., at Mustapha Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Sir Hormazdiyar Dastoor, after welcoming the guests present, requested Mr. Sultan Chinoy to open the branch.

In the course of his speech the Mayor thanked the management for having invited him for the opening ceremony. He also mentioned how the activities of the Company, which was once confined to the State alone, had extended throughout British India and Indian States. For over two years since the date of incorporation the work of the company was that of consolidating its position, organisation of agencies and such other fundamental requirements, so that it was only by about the middle of this year that the opening the Bombay branch could be effected. He was also informed that the company had been making rapid strides through it had to grapple with long-established companies. The Company and the management, he said deserves congratulations upon the business it has secured, particularly tributes were due to the officers concerned at the helm of affairs.

The General Manager, Mr. M. G. Aiyangar, thanked the Mayor of Bombay on behalf of the Branch and on behalf of the head office for his prompt response. He also thanked the guests present for their sympathetic attitude.

Refreshments were served to the guests: Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Mahamadally Allabax, Madhavji Govindji and J. Kanga. Registrar of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Court, were amongst the guests present.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

Scholarship For Scientific Investigators

The following Indian Scholarships for scientific investigations having a bearing on the alleviation of human suffering have been granted by the Trustees of Lady Tata Fund:—

(1) Mr. K. Ganpathi, B.A., (Madras) M. Sc., (Annamalai University))

To continue the work on Chemotherapy in Tuberculosis.

Under the direction of Professor P. C. Guha, D. Sc., Professor, Department of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month second year's award).

(2) Mr. K. Venkata Giri, B.A., (Madras), M.Sc., (Calcutta), A.I.I.Sc., (Bangalore).

To continue the work on the Phosphorous availability of Indian Foodstuffs and the physiological role of phosphates.

Under the direction of Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director, Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor—(Scholarships of Rs. 150 per month second year's award).

(3) Mr. Kesava Pillai Ramkrishna Nair, B. Sc., (Madras).

To continue the work on Physiological role of Vitamin C.

Under the direction of Dr. M. Damodaran, Director, Biochemical Laboratory, University of Madras, Madras—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month second year's award).

(4) Mr. Sadashiva Rao, M.A., (Madras).

To continue the work on the metabolism of plague bacteria, Past, pestis.

Under the direction of Lt.-Col. P. S. Sokhey, M.D., I.M.S., Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month second year's award).

(5) Mr. M. K. Subramaniam, M.A., D. Sc., (Madras).

Research on Larvicidal Fish and their utility in the control of Malaria

Under the direction of Prof. R. Gopala Aiyar, Director, University Zoological Research Laboratory, Madras—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month first year's award.)

Dr. N. J. Modi has been appointed to the post of Honorary Physician in G. T. Hospital. Dr. Modi has also been working as Honorary Physician in the Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital.

CEILING OF HOUSE CRASHES

Man And Woman Injured

A woman and a man living in a one-room tenament were injured when a portion of the ceiling of a building at Goa Street, Fort, Bombay, crashed on Wednesday night.

An all-night vigil is being kept inside the building by the police.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON RAILWAY TRACK

Minoo Uranwalla (20) was found unconscious on Railway tracks between Masjid and V. T. on Wednesday evening. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is stated to be lying in a serious condition.

Railway police are making inquiries.

ENGINEER'S SAD END

Fall From Balcony Leads To Death

Archibald Norman, an engineer in the s. s. "Hatimura," while standing in the balcony of the first floor of Apollo Chambers, Fort, fell and sustained injuries on Wednesday morning. He was removed to the E. G. Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE

TUESDAY.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall was full almost to its capacity, in the evening of Monday. The occasion was the presentation, under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley, of its 15th Concert (fourth of the 1937-38 Season), by the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society.

The programme was a short one, consisting of six select pieces which offered a rich fare and sufficient variety to the listeners who got a good feast of music, judging from the spontaneous and continued applause with which each performance was greeted.

The programme began with Mehul's "Joseph" Overture, which in itself did not fail to make its mark upon the hearers.

The other pieces that formed part of the programme, were: (1) Gluck's "Armide" Gavotte, (2) "Mozart's well-known "Symphony In D. Major" (Haffner) and (3) 'L'Apres-Midi D'Un Faune" of Debassy, all of which received their meed of approval and appreciation.

Plea For Resumption Of Work Of Travancore Bank

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS AND SHAREHOLDERS SETS UP SUB-COMMITTEE TO TAKE STEPS TO BRING ABOUT EARLY REOPENING

The machinery, decided upon by a general meeting of the shareholders, depositors and other constituents of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Ltd. on Tuesday, has now been set in motion.

At their Committee meeting held in the chamber of Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Jambool Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, it was decided to request the Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors to give to its Joint Honorary Secretaries all facilities and assistance for the continuance of the Bank.

This decision was taken, as was expressed by some members, to give momentum to the voice of the thousands of shareholders and depositors, spread all over India, and to direct their movement, after being fully posted with necessary information, into proper channels.

It was also decided at the meeting to convene at the earliest possible opportunity another meeting of the shareholders, depositors and all those interested in the Bank.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED.

The Committee also resolved to form a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Parikh, C. B. Joshi, E. B. Contractor and H. D. Chatrapatty to ascertain expert banking opinion and to consult other leading public men to devise suitable means for the early resumption of the work of the Bank.

By another resolution, the Committee requested all shareholders and depositors to communicate their names and the extent of their interests in the Bank to the Secretaries of the Committee at their (Mr. Parikh's) office.

A request was also made to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank to inform the local assistant manager of the Bank, who opposed the petition for liquidation in the Bombay High Court recently, to keep in touch with the representatives of the Committee and furnish them with all necessary information.

Telegrams for intercession in the crisis and for continuing the Bank's work were stated to have been sent to the proper authorities concerned on Tuesday night.

Another sub-committee was appointed to submit detailed representations to necessary and proper quarters.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

On Tuesday further hearing of the Bandra Drainage Case was resumed in the Court of the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra. In this case the contractor's representative, his mistry and two Municipal Engineers are charged with negligence which resulted in the tragedy that befell the workmen, who were buried alive in a trench dug out for laying drainage pipes on Carter Road, on February 5, last.

The Municipal Contractor, Mr. R. K. Patkar, on being further examined said he was financing his nephew to carry out the contract. To the question by defence counsel whether shoring was require or not, he said that he depended upon the composition of the soil obtainable in the trench. In cross-examination, he said in this particular case he did not think that shoring would have been necessary if the pipes had been laid before the high tides had begun.

THAT CYCLIST NUISANCE.

Reckless cyclists are again becoming a nuisance.

The recent raids carried out by the Bandra Police had put quite a fright in the cyclists, but now as the check seems to have slackening the cyclists are seen moving quite recklessly. Some have even gone so far as to neglect the rules and regulations under the Bombay District Police Act regarding lamps etc.

Reckless driving without lamps or reflectors has been the cause of many accidents and the Suburban Police would do well to take the defaulting cyclists to severe task.

RADIO HABIT IN SUBURBS.

That the radio habit is spreading very fast in the suburbs could be judged from the blare of numerous radios throughout the evenings and also late in the night.

CHINA DAY.

In the beginning of next month the Congress President has fixed certain days for collection of funds for the purpose of sending medical aid to China.

It is expected that every Indian will do his or her turn in contributing their mite.

The suburbs have always contributed towards deserving funds and I appeal to the public spirited people who have time and again organised the collection of such funds to co-operate in organising a regular collection on the days fixed and thus help to swell the funds.

REDUCING MADE HER FEEL FITTER

Lost 23 lbs. of Fat—Gained Health and Vigour

MUCH MORE ENERGETIC AFTER TAKING KRUSCHEN

You sometimes hear a stout woman say: "I should like to reduce, but I'm sure it must be very weakening." You need have no fear of that if you reduce the Kruschen way. If you have any such doubts, read the following letter, which provides a complete answer:—

"I started taking Kruschen Salts over two years ago to reduce my weight. I then weighed 9 stone 9 lbs., and had a bust measurement of 36 ins. and a waist measurement of 27 ins. Seven months after starting the treatment, my weight was down to 8 stone, my bust measured 32 ins. and my waist 25 ins. I did no special exercises of any kind.

"I am still taking a small dose of Kruschen Salts in warm water every morning. My weight is keeping down well, and I have never felt fitter in my life. After taking Kruschen I found myself much more energetic, and I became far less tired, than when I was overweight."—(Mrs.) C.C.N.

Kruschen combats the cause of fat by assisting the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day those waste products and poisons which, if allowed to accumulate, will be converted by the body's chemistry into fatty issue.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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LAST DAY!
DEANNA DURBIN
IN
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LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, ADOLPHE MENJOU, MISCHA AUER.
She'll intrigue you..... amaze you..... romance you — she'll fire your heart with dazzling delight!
Music of breathtaking beauty.... played by the world's greatest orchestra..... conducted by the brilliant Stokowski..... sung by the glory girl of matchless voice ....DEANNA DURBIN!
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Reduced Matinee Rates: 1-2; 9 as. & 6 as.

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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Three men any woman might love..... See them in the story of one woman WHO DID!

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More fighting, femme-chasing and UPROARIOUS FUN than were ever packed into one picture!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938

ANTI-HINDUSTANI AGITATION

It is a grievous pity that some misguided people in Madras are still persisting in their agitation against the compulsory teaching of Hindustani in secondary schools, even to the extent of offering civil disobedience. No good purpose will be served by ignoring the agitation or dismissing it as negligible. Already, since June 1, about eighty persons have been arrested for civil disobedience in the form of picketing in front of the Premier's residence. Of these twenty-five have been convicted, several being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months. Yet the agitation does not seem to have abated. Public meetings are being held in Madras city and in other parts of the Presidency condemning the compulsory teaching of Hindustani and the adoption of "repressive measures to put down the anti-Hindustani movement." On the whole, while the early opposition to Hindustani has appreciably declined among teachers and the educated people in general, a section of the masses is getting more vocal and active in its opposition. And this opposition, which is likely to grow, if only through sympathy with the hunger-strikers and imprisoned civil resisters needs to be [illegible] dealt with. It may be noted at the outset that the [illegible] is mainly among non-Congressmen. We are not aware of any Congress Committee in the Presidency opposing Hindustani. It seems very probable, as the Premier has often observed, that the opposition is more against the Congress Government than against Hindustani and that all the disgruntled opponents of the Congress are making common cause and selecting a method of attack which is most likely to inflame provincial, communal or other sectional prejudices. But whatever the motive behind the opposition to Hindustani, the opposition itself needs to be considered on its own merits particularly because it is capable of misleading many and the proposed reform has got to disarm prejudices in more provinces than one.

Grounds Of Opposition

The opposition in Madras, such as it is, is based mainly on two grounds. Some Hindus contend that compulsory Hindustani will retard the progress of Tamil language and literature and some Muslims complain that the Hindustani will be in practice Hindi with a clear bias towards Hindu culture and its compulsory adoption would be a blow to Muslim culture. Such arguments will appear to many Congressmen as too silly to be considered seriously. But we have known sillier appeals to communal or provincial prejudices being swallowed by unthinking crowds in the absence of counter propaganda. These arguments, therefore, need to be patiently considered and refuted wherever they tend to spread prejudice. There would be much truth in the opposition from champions of Tamil if Hindustani were proposed to be the medium of instruction or a dominant compulsory subject like English. But every Congress Government gives the first place to the mother tongue in every curriculum. As many hours as are necessary for due instruction therein should be first set apart for it. But in the lower secondary course at least Hindustani deserves to be one of the compulsory subjects because of its undenied and undeniable national importance. And from this point of view it is more important than English in the lower-secondary stage. As only a working knowledge of the language is proposed to be imparted to the pupils, a couple of hours a week for two or three years in the lower secondary course should suffice for the purpose. We can hardly imagine any body of teachers or educated men contending that this attention to Hindustani will in any way adversely affect the progress of Tamil language and literature.

Untenable Objection

The objection of the Muslims of Madras—we expect they are only a few—is even more untenable. In the first place it is gratuitous to assume that the teaching of Hindustani will in practice be teaching of Hindi. For the text books will be first approved by responsible Boards, who will see that the language used therein will be pure Hindustani, that is, the language commonly spoken by, and intelligible to, both Hindus and Muslims in Northern India. Indeed for some years past a number of "common readers," that is, readers in the common Hindustani language, written in two scripts, Nagari and Urdu, have been in use in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The new text books will doubtless be an improvement upon the past ones, being improved in the light of experience. Secondly, if the Madras Muslims wish to teach Urdu to their children, they can teach it far more easily to the children initiated into Hindustani —with the script of their choice— than to children ignorant of it. Muslims who oppose Hindustani are doing a disservice both to Urdu and Hindustani, languages which they have themselves done much to develop these many years. Indeed, they have reason to be grateful to the Congress for championing the cause of Hindustani. Congressmen should carry on an extensive educative propaganda in support of the compulsory teaching of Hindustani all over the country. They should also learn it voluntarily in larger numbers and spread it among those who do not receive compulsory instruction. In short, educative propaganda, far more than legal action, should be relied upon in tackling opposition to Hindustani. In his presidential address at the Ramnad District Political Conference Mr. S. Satyamurti said: "No doubt we, Congressmen, did practise civil disobedience. But that was against an autocratic bureaucracy, when there was no hope of changing it by the help of the ballot box. But to-day the Government which introduces Hindustani compulsorily in our schools is a democratic and responsible government and any citizen who uses methods miscalled 'Satyagraha' against a democratically elected government, is guilty of treason against democracy. He is an enemy of the State, and ought to be dealt with as such." Civil Disobedience against the teaching of Hindustani is certainly most unwise But to call it treason seriously is a travesty of the term. And to deal with it as treason is indeed going too far. Misguided civil resisters against Hindustani need to be dealt with both tactfully and firmly. When they have to be imprisoned, they should be given simple and not rigorous imprisonment.

That "Police-Bombing"

Two letters have appeared recently in the "Manchester Guardian" on the question, as the paper says, of "so-called 'police bombing'" on the North-West Frontier. One is from Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, and the other from an Englishman of experience. Of these the former is the more interesting in that it explains the inevitable beginning of the "incidents" and details the technique and results of the so-called "police bombing". The fundamental fact of the whole situation is that the tribes are much too proud to yield to British attempts to deprive them of their independence and because of that pride, bombing so far from subjugating them actually intensifies their already justifiable hostility to the British. The tribesmen will never surrender their independence to British Imperialism and that is at the bottom of the whole trouble. How and what happens is revealingly told by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, who is entitled to speak with authority Friction with the paid pro-British elements leads to "incidents" which, later provoke a "campaign". This introduces "police bombing" with the dropping of leaflets as a so-called 'previous warning.' "But", says Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, "these leaflets are scattered far and wide, and even if a few reach the villages marked for bombing there are very few who can read or write, and these notices fail to serve the purpose of a warning Then follows the destruction of huts and mosques and often the slaughter of innocent women and children and aged non-combatants who have absolutely nothing to do with actual fighting."

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's account is proved as a fact by Mr. Patrick Lacey's admission. "I have reason to suspect," says Mr. Lacey "that the casualties are not nil, as they are often said to be. A senior soldier told me he refused to believe that all the aged or infirm or all pregnant women could escape without exception." Mr. Lacey who also draws attention to the fact that since bombing raids are easy there is the temptation to resort to them on slender provocations too. In view of all this who can deny Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent assertion—an opinion shared by the whole of this country—that in principle there was no difference between bombing in Spain and on the North-West Frontier. But it is, of course, not at all surprising that Mr. Chamberlain and his Government should regard this bombing as by no means indefensible inspite of admirable pleas by Englishmen themselves. Incidentally it is noteworthy that both the "Manchester Guardian" and Mr. Lacey approach the problem from the standpoint of how best to maintain British domination. They ignore the fundamental issue, which renders it all the more necessary that the Indian National Congress should take up the question of India's relation with Independent tribes on the Frontier.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

The French Foreign Office believes that there is no possibility of a Japanese victory in China. This is partly due to the aid China is receiving from Germany, and to Generalissimo Chiang's German military advisers.

The idea has been mooted that when the war is over Southern China may be handed to Germany as a colony, thus removing a colonial question which must eventually be dealt with.

The Japanese do not object to the circulation of such rumours as these. They believe that Britain's Far Eastern policy will be decided in the end by the country's commercial interests. In other words, if there is any risk of Tokyo giving Germany trade or territorial concessions in China, London will speedily become more amenable to Japanese influence.

Denmark's "Phantom Islands."

Denmark claims the sovereignty of a number of islands off the North coast of Greeland, the existence of which has never been satisfactorily proved.

In order to settle the matter, the Danish Navy has bought an old Dornier-Wal aeroplane, and equipped it for an explanatory trip over the disputed region of the Arctic.

Amelia Earhart Alive?

Directors of the State Wireless Board are investigating a report made by Stanislav Poradovski, a young radio-amateur that one morning his radio-set caught S.O.S. calls similar to those given out last summer by Amelia Earhart, the lost American flying-woman. The wave-length of 40.05 was the same as used by Miss Earhart.

Poradovski is convinced that the flying-woman is still alive on a distant island.

What You Cannot Get In The Reich

A wholesale dealer of Dusseldorf recently enumerated the goods which do not come on to the market any more; rice, raisins, currants, almonds, starch, cocoanuts, vegetable fat.

The population naturally complains everywhere about the growing difficulties in the food question; but one has grown accustomed to many things, for example to the lack of eggs and fat. The longer the shortage continues the more former times are forgotten.

Comparisons with other countries are wanting, and the newspapers do not report that things are better in other countries.

Jewish Legion for Palestine?

It is understood, that Ben Zwi, the Chairman of the Jewish National Council of Palestine, has submitted to the Imperial Government a memorandum, recommending the formation of a Jewish Legion for the purpose of assisting the Government forces to re-establish order in the Mandated Territory.

Regular officers of the British Army would command the Jewish Legion.

Germany Short of Teachers.

The German schools are short of 12,000 teachers. Owing to the increased desire of the youth to

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL

Quackery

(By H. Shankar Rau, C. I. E.)

III

According to a newspaper correspondent the Report of the Select Committee is ready and the second reading of the measure, in a materially amended form, will be taken up by the Legislative Assembly in the Poona session which is expected to commence in the first week of August. The Assembly Rules provide for the printing and publication of the amended Bill with the Report and minutes of dissent, if any, in the Bombay Government Gazette Pending such publication, however, it is not possible to know the nature of the suggested amendments or to gauge the probable course of the Bill through the Legislature. This is rather unfortunate, and one hopes that the Report, if ready, will be published without any avoidable delay. Speedy publication will help to relieve the prevailing suspense which, among other things, is adversely affecting institutions like the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, and will enable the public to tender constructive suggestions before it is too late.

Borrowed Plumes

There is one aspect of the Bill, however, which should commend itself to all right-minded people, and that relates to the prohibition of the grant by unauthorised persons (clause 28) and the false assumption by any person (clause 29) of degrees, diplomas, etc., which state or imply that the holder is qualified to practise Ayurved or Unani. The Bill provides for the fixing of a standard which should be attained by practitioners of these systems, and it stands to reason that those who do not attain that standard should not be at liberty to shine in borrowed plumes and so deceive the public. This type of quackery is occasionally met with in other spheres as well. For example, there was the individual who persisted in affixing the letters "M.A." to his name though he had never entered the portals of any University, and who, when pressed to explain, coolly said that the letters stood for "Military Accounts", which was true enough, as he was then serving in the Military Accounts Department. Such methods are not honest anywhere, but are positively dangerous in the sphere of medicine

Advertisement

A recent book entitled "Doctors, Disease and Health" by Cyril Scott contains the following interesting statement:—

"I put more faith in a quack—provided he be of the non-advertising variety—than I do in accepted members of the orthodox profession. My reason for doing so is based on the most simple logic: the reputation of a quack is solely dependent on the cures he effects, the reputation of an ordinary doctor may be due to the letters he can put after his name.....They are the emblem of medical respectability, just as at one time a top-hat was an emblem of social respectability."

What is objectionable about the so-called quack is his advertising propensity, the attempt to seem more respectable than he really is.

Correspondence Colleges

In the homoeopathic world, there is no gainsaying the fact that there have been Correspondence Colleges in India and outside which issue degrees and diplomas for a consideration, though there does not appear to be any such institution in this Province at present. In any case, holders of such degrees, etc., are not the rule. The true homoeopath has a living faith in the science and the art of Homoeopathy, and does not need such aids and will be only too happy if Government ban their use. And yet, Government do not ban it. Clauses 28 and 29 apply only to Ayurvedic and Unani degrees, diplomas, etc., and no homoeopathic institution will be so foolish as to invite trouble by dubbing any of its students an "Ayurvedacharya" and so forth. The Minister raised a peal of laughter at the expense of homoeopaths in the Assembly by reading out a diploma from a College of Correspondence, but his Bill does nothing directly to stop the issue of such documents, although, if he succeeds in prohibiting unregistered practice, it may lead to the cessation of activities of the kind in course of time The Minister wants homoeopaths to put their house in order. But it is the experience of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association that a body of private individuals can do very little in a matter like this unless there is legislative sanction behind it.

Good College First And Bill Next

The proper course for Government is to bring in a Bill to regulate and systematise homoeopathic education and examinations in the Province and to prohibit the grant and use of unauthorised degrees, etc., as in the case of Allopathy, Ayurved and Unani But, as pointed out in a previous article, the first and foremost thing to do is to start a Government Homoeopathic College or to help an existing private one to come up to the expected standard.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITAIN HOPES!

The best defence for General Franco, particularly when dealing with Mr. Chamberlain's Government, is attack. He has adopted this tactic. Not unexpectedly he has made the allegations that he bombed British ships because they were carrying contraband. And to add verisimilitude to his charge he has specifically mentioned twelve ships in this connection So baseless are these charges that even the British Government could not manage to do anything better for Franco than exposing his charges as quite baseless. Indeed, "ten of the twelve ships carried non-intervention officers in accordance with regulations. One was found engaged in trade with French ports and the twelfth proved to be a French vessel." This further aggravates a crime which should already have been treated as intolerable. What the British, however, have done is to communicate the facts to Burgos in "the hope of preventing a repetition of unfounded charges." The question is: Is it all that they would have done if the culprits were the Republicans?

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDIA

The record of the British Labour Party in its relation with India is one of a long series of betrayals, both major and minor. And the experience of India is so bitter that it is impossible to place in Labour that confidence which it has so completely forfeited. That confidence to be restored, needs definite and specific proofs. In the meantime our London correspondent's report of Pandit Jawaharlal's conversation with the Labour leaders makes interesting reading. Doctor Dalton is reported to have said that there was difference between the Congress and the Labour Party as to the method of achieving India's goal. If he meant by that the Congress method of "direct action" then he had better disabuse his mind of the illusion that Congress has discarded it. We are, however, delighted to learn that there is no difference as to the goal. That goal Pandit Jawaharlal declared succinctly when he said "What is wanted is a treaty between Britain and India on the basis of complete equality". And verbal agreement with that goal will not convince India. Labour must prove its 'bona fides' which are rightly suspect.

AN INTRIGUING QUESTION

An intriguing question was asked in the Commons the other day about the Indian cotton industry. It was whether Mr. Oliver Stanley was aware that, "while British cotton experts to India have to overcome the tariff barrier of 20 per cent., cheaper Indian products are rapidly replacing British products in the Home and world markets and whether Mr. Stanley would state the extent whereto Indian cotton trade is owned and controlled by British bankers and financiers". The relevance of the latter part of the question is hardly clear unless it is suggested that the British bankers should stop financing an Indian industry so inconvenient to the British competitors.

NOT SO EASY

Mr. Stanley caught the hint all right. And though he had to admit he was not aware that British bankers and financiers had substantial interest in the Indian cotton industry, he offered the assurance that with regard to the Empire markets wherein Indian goods enjoyed free entry the situation was being kept well in mind in the negotiations for a new trade agreement between the Indian and United Kingdom trade with India in cotton goods." We trust the situation in the Commons is kept well in mind by Indians also. Another thing which the British may well keep in mind in connection with the proposed "agreements" is that, if it is easy to compel the Government of India to lower the Indian tariff wall so as to make room for more British goods, it may not be equally easy to compel Indians to use the foreign stuff.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION

It is gratifying to learn from the proceedings of the sixth annual general meeting of the Safety First Association that it is making steady progress. To-day it boasts of a membership of 346 and it is receiving the co-operation of a large number of public bodies and organizations The record of the work done by the Association during the last year is impressive. It conducted Safety First propaganda in schools and factories and it also did its best to educate the general public through posters, films and pamphlets. The Association has, however, been able to touch only the fringe of the colossal problem, as can be seen from the fact that the number of accidents in this city has scarcely diminished. There is much to be accomplished yet and the Association has ambitious plans for the extension of its activities. The value of Safety First education in a city like Bombay cannot be too highly stressed, and we, therefore, cordially endorse the appeal made by the President of the Association for public help both in membership and funds.

POINTED PARAGRAPSH

To err is human and to stick to it is still more so.

* * * *

Don't drop insinuations. A bigger man may pick them up.

* * * *

The experience a man buys seldom up to the sample submitted.

* * * *

The man who is too lazy to stand up and tell the truth is likely to lie about it.

* * * *

Only a small portion of the world loves a lover; the rest it considers him a chump.

* * * *

The telephone girl has a taking acquaintance with a great many people that she does not recognize.

WITHOUT COMMENT

JERUSALEM, June 27.

A 22-hour curfew has been imposed on the Moslem town Tulkarm because the shopkeepers and inhabitants insisted on continuing the strike in sympathy with the Arabs of Alexandretta.—Reuter.

* * * *

Nahas Pasha is reported to have accepted Pandit Jawaharlal's invitation to visit India and attend the next session of the Congress.

The sole representative Muslim organisation must amend one of its demands so that Congress must not work for mass contact with Muslims either in India or abroad.

* * * *

A party of Congressmen including the Premier of Madras was attacked and stoned while returning from a Conference in Ramnad Taluka.

The report doesn't mention the crime against which this punitive action was taken.

But it is easy to guess since we know that the Premier has been quite outrageous and unpatriotically enthusiastic over (1) Removal of Untouchability, (2) Prohibition and (3) propagation of Hindustani.

* * * *

INDIAN DEENCE SERVICES

Talks Wh War Office

—Anglo-India.

India is rejesented Air Marshal Sir Joubrt de la Ferte.

* * *

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru told his Kingsway Hall audience that in principlethere was no difference betwee the bombing in Spain and hat on the North-West Frontr.

Nor is tre any difference in principle bween General Franco and Mr. Camberlain.

* * * *

Azi Confession

Denying "fiercely" reports in the Worl Press of friction between Gman and Austrian Nazis, the erlin papers declare that "the have been no conflicts, relts or arrests but only a flood lies."

In ich, however, the poor disillusied Austrian Nazis have been dy drowned.

* * * *

Speation is rife as to why SignoMussolini has had his intervie with the Italian Chief of the neral Staff and Il Duce's UndeSecretary for War announced a communique.

Fospecific details of his object/e will have to wait until Mr. hamberlain announces anoth realistic and orderly retreon one of the fronts.

* * * *

ropos of the desirability of Fco-Italian conversations, the Itan Government, said Mr. Butlen the Commons, were fully are of the British Governnt's views on this matter.

nd they are also fully aware the British Government's coue of loyalty to principles and ndships in every matter.

* * * *

The report—arising out of the allabaloo about alleged threats om Spanish Republicans—that pecial searchlights played over lignor Mussolini's residence on the outskirts of Rome are officially declared as unfounded, says a Rome report.

Then Il Duce is losing his sense of the dramatic.

* * * *

COMBATING ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GOA

Inquiry Proposals

Headlines.

Do the recent arrests, etc., constitute a sort of emergency interim action in this connection?

* * * *

Called to see one of his patients, a doctor informed the good lady of the house: 'What your husband wants is a complete rest, and I have prescribed a sleeping draught.'

'Very well, doctor. When shall I give it to him?'

'You mustn't give it to him; take it yourself.'

Emergency State Of Control Over Textiles

Japan's New Measures Come Into Effect Immediately

Nationwide Prohibition Of Production Of Cotton Yarn For Domestic Use: Prices To Be Strictly Controlled

OSAKA, June 29.

THE GOVERNMENT ARE IMPOSING AN EMERGENCY STATE OF CONTROL OVER TEXTILE GOODS, ESPECIALLY COTTON, IN ORDER TO CURTAIL COTTON CONSUMPTION FOR DOMESTIC USE MOST DRASTICALLY, THEREBY ENSURING THE GREATEST POSSIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON FOR EXPORT PURPOSES.

The decree to be issued to-day by the Department of Commerce and Industry provides firstly, for the prohibition of prices of all textile goods to rise above the prices as on June 28; secondly, compulsory delivery of cotton yarn and cloths including mixtures now stocked by wholesales to central organizations of cotton-spinners and wholesalers which will be distributed to factory workers and farmers by means of a ticket system; thirdly, nationwide prohibition of production of cotton yarn fabrics for domestic use together with a suspension of dyeing, bleaching and finishing for the next one month.

The new measures are effective from June 29, and after the remaining stocks in the hands of retailers are disposed of Japan may be forced to enter an "all staple fibre age."—Reuter.

Baton Charge On Crowds

Demonstration Against Death Sentence On Young Jew In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, June 28.

Curfew was proclaimed from 8 p.m. following daylong demonstrations against the death sentence passed by the Military Court at Haifa on a young Jew named Ben Joseph.

A British constable and three Jews including few women were slightly injured during the demonstration in the evening when the police charged with batons to disperse crowds.—Reuter.

BEN JOSEPH HANGED

JERUSALEM, June 29.

Ben Joseph was hanged at 8 a.m. at Acre. Joseph, who was sentenced in connection with a terrorist outrage is the first Jew to be hanged in Palestine under the British Administration.—Reuter's Special.

Nazi Attack On World Press

"Story Of Friction Between Austrian And Reich Nazis Is A Lie"

BERLIN, June 28.

The world press was the target of a fierce attack in to-night's Berlin newspapers for reports of alleged friction between Austrian and Reich Nazis.

Incidentally the German reader learned for the first time that the world press "for the past fortnight has been spreading lies to the effect that great dissatisfaction reigns in former Austria." The reports are described as "mad, low and illogical."

The "Nachtausgabe" denying that Herr Hitler had visited Austria says "the Fuehrer never had any reason to occupy himself with Austrian affairs other than within the limits affecting the settlement of problems connected with former Austria. There have been no conflicts, revolts or arrests but only a flood of lies."—Reuter.

Textile Crisis In C. P.

Premier And Bajaj See Mahatma At Shegaon

WARDHAGANJ, June 29.

Dr. B. N. Khare, the Premier of the Central Provinces, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi today at Shegaon.

Later both the Premier and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Nagpur with a view to see what can be done in connection with the impending general strike in the textile mills which the Textile Labour Union has decided to start as from the 1st of July next.

It is understood that the workers of the textile mills in Hinganghat are waiting for an order from the Council of Action of the Nagpur Textile Labour Union. It seems the labourers are not in favour of a strike.—United Press.

British Agent Leaves Franco's Capital

SEQUEL TO PROTESTS AGAINST BOMBING

Italian Minister Speaks For Spanish Rebel Chief

LONDON, June 29.

Mr. Hodgson left Burgos for England. It is believed he is bringing General Franco's reply to the British representations regarding the bombing of British ships.—Reuter.

CIANO SPEAKS FOR FRANCO

Assurance To British Shipping

ROME, June 29.

Concessions by General Franco in favour of British shipping have been communicated to Earl Perth by Count Ciano, who indicated that General Franco has already taken measures to see that British ships in navigation are not attacked by Nationalist aeroplanes; when possible airmen will discriminate in favour of the British Flag when bombing Spanish Ports; free ports will be determined in Republican Spain for legitimate trade by international shipping.—Reuter.

PERTH VISITS CIANO

Spanish Problem Discussed

ROME, June 28.

Lord Perth visited Count Ciano. It is believed they discussed the latest developments in the attempt of Britain and Italy to find a rapid solution to the Spanish problem including the enforcement of the British scheme of withdrawal of volunteers.

It is thought that the bombing of British ships was also discussed.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

Great 5 Powers Must Bear One Sixth Of Total Expenses

LONDON, June 28.

At the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee meeting the Soviet representative suggested that each of the five great powers should bear one-sixth of the expense of organising evacuation of volunteers from Spain maintaining control officer in Spanish ports while other members of the Committee should bear jointly the remaining sixth cost.

It was also suggested that the Republican Government and General Franco should bear the expense of maintaining volunteers prior to repatriation while the expenses of transportation from Spain should be borne by all Governments in proportion to the number of their respective nationalities.—Reuter.

REBEL 'PLANES BOMB ALICANTE SUBURBS

Ten Killed And 20 Injured

MADRID, June 28.

Eight Rebel warplanes bombed the suburbs of Alicante yesterday destroying 13 houses. Ten were killed and 20 injured. The raiders were driven off before reaching the city proper by anti-aircraft fire pursuit 'planes.—Reuter.

"PURGE OF THE PURGERS"

Ukraine Communist Party Leaders Denounced As Enemies Of People

LONDON June 19.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes to his paper:—

The first denunciation of a number of officials of the Communist party of the Ukraine as enemies of the people, together with details of their offences, appearing in the Soviet press to-day, shows that there has been a thorough overhauling of the party since the January resolution of the Central Committee, which called a halt to the wholesale expelling of party members and cited particularly flagrant cases in the Ukraine.

To-day's disclosure points to a stern "purge of the purgers," for the offences listed include the pigeon-holding of thousands of applications for reinstatement from Communists expelled in last year's indiscriminate purge.

In a warning that the new purge is not complete, "Pravda" says that the enemy entered into prominent places in the Ukraine party. Publication of the names of the newly elected members of the political bureau of the Ukraine party shows some surprising changes. Every one of the seven members chosen after the last party Congress has disappeared from the list and their places have been taken by six younger men from the ranks, none of whom is widely known.

AN ELDER STATESMAN

The eleven thus discarded include two notable old Bolsheviks of national importance, Stanislaus Kosior, until recently chief of the Communist party in the Ukraine, where he marshalled the party rank and file behind Stalin, and the president of the Ukrainian Government Central Executive Committee, the Veneran G. I. Petrovsky, who ranks second only to Kalinin as a Soviet elder statesman. The names of both Kosior and Petrovsky have been noticeably ignored recently although both men played prominent parts during the January sitting of the Supreme Council of the Soviet. Kosior, as one of the all-powerful political bureau of the Communist party of the Union, had been linked with Stalin as one of the nine wielders of real power in the country.

NO FAITH IN VIOLENCE

Ooty Bank Case Prisoners' Appeal To Mahatma

LAHORE, June 29.

Hazara Singh, Khushiram and Premnath, Ootacamund Bank Dacoity Case prisoners, now confined in Lahore Central Jail, are reported to have recently addressed a letter, through the Prisoners' Release Committee, to Mahatma Gandhi, expressing their sincere thanks to him for what he is doing for the release of the political prisoners.

The prisoners are reported to have added that they no longer believe in violence and would accept the creed of non-violence adopted by the Congress, and have requested Gandhiji to exert himself for their release as well.

It is also reported that these prisoners have addressed a letter to the Madras Premier requesting him either to secure their release or arrange their transfer to Madras jails on the ground that they were sentenced by a Madras court.—United Press.

Derbyshire Succumb To "Aussies'" Bowling

WARD TAKES FIVE WICKETS

Visitors Make 191 For One At Close: (Brown 104 Not Out)

SCORES

Derbyshire 1st Innings	*151*
Australians 1st Innings (for 1 wkt)	*191*

In the opening day's play Derbyshire were dismissed for a poor score of 151 in their 1st innings against Australians, Ward taking five wickets—four of them in succession after lunch.

BROWN'S UNBEATEN CENTURY

Australians made 191 for one wicket at close, Brown remaining unbeaten with 104.

TEAMS

DERBYSHIRE	AUSTRALIANS
SMITH	MCCABE
ALDERMAN	BADCOCK
WORTHINGTON	BARNES
TOWNSEND	BARNETT
G. POPE	BROWN
RHODES	FINGLETON
A. POPE	HASSETT
ELLIOT	WHITE
BUXTON	WARD
MITCHELL	O'REILLY
CAPSON	WAITE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 29.

The weather was dull and the wicket good when Derbyshire in their match against Australians won the toss and opened innings with Smith and Alderman. At sixteen the first wicket fell, Smith playing back to Waite bowled for six. Alderman was the next to go l.b.w. to the same bowler for 8.

TOWNSEND RETURNS WITH DUCK

At 29 Townsend returned with a duck being caught and bowled by Ward. George Pope the next man in, helped Worthington to take the score to 71 and made his exit with 14 being bowled by O'Reilly with a leg-break. Waite secured his third victim in Rhodes, who was caught and bowled for ten. Soon after the hundred of the innings was reached, yet another wicket fell. Alfred Pope being caught by Barnett off White for four.

CHEAP DISMISSALS

On resumption after lunch, Derbyshire lost the remaining four wickets for the addition of 49 runs, Ward capturing all of them for 6. Elliot was lost at 126 giving a catch to Hassett, when he was only 8 and Buxton, who succeeded him was stumped by Barnett, before he had scored a single run. Next Worthington, who had held out successfully for 170 minutes, was himself out giving catch to Waite at extra-cover. Worthington had scored steadily which included nine fours. Copson joined Mitchell for the last wicket but before he had scored a run his partner clean-bowled Ward again claiming the wicket and Derbyshire's innings ended 151.

Australia as usual opened their innings with Fingleton and Brown and had scored 45 for no loss at tea, Fingleton being 20 and Brown 24 at that stage. But soon after resumption, the first wicket fell when Mitchell bowled Fingleton with a googly (50|1). Fingleton had added just three runs to his pre-tea score.

FINE PARTNERSHIP

A fine partnership ensued when Badcock joined Brown, which added 141 runs for the second wicket both batsmen remaining not out at close. In the meantime Brown sent up his own 100 which was done in 180 minutes. He scored mostly through strokes to leg. Brown gave two chances one at 7 and the other at 50 at short-leg, while Badcock hoisted his fifty.

When stumps were drawn Brown was 104 not out, which included nine fours and Badcock 59 not out, including seven fours. Total at close was 191 for one.

SCORES

DERBYSHIRE (First Innings)

Smith, b Waite	6
Alderman, l.b.w. b Waite	8
Townsend, c and b Ward	0
George Pope, b O'Reilly	14
Rhodes, c and b Waite	10
Alfred Pope, c Barnett, b White	4
Worthington, c Waite, b Ward	67
Elliot, c Hassett, b Ward	9
Buxton, st. Barnett, b Ward	0
Mitchell, b Ward	10
Copson not out	0
Extras	23
Total	151

FALL OF WICKETS:—1|16, 2|23, 3|29, 4|71, 5|91, 6|102, 7|126, 8|132, 9|141.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Waite	26	8	50	3
McCabe	5	0	11	0
O'Reilly	6	3	13	1
Ward	20.2	6	45	5
White	6	1	9	1

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Fingleton, c Mitchell	23
Brown batting	104
Badcock batting	59
Extras	5
Total (for one wicket)	191

BAJAJ MEETS C. P. MINISTERS

Discussion Over Implementing Pachmarhi Compromise?

NAGPUR, June 29.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President, Nagpur P.C.C., had over an hour's discussion this evening with three C.P. Ministers, Premier Khare and Dr. Mehta and Mr. P. B. Gole, Finance and Revenue Ministers respectively. The other three Ministers were unable to attend the meeting as Mr. D. P. Mishra and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh are not well, while Pt. R. S. Shukla is out of station.

Strictest secrecy is observed as regards the nature of the discussions which took place at the Premier's residence, whereafter Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Wardha.

SEQUEL TO SHEGAON VISIT

This meeting followed Dr. Khare's visit to-day to Shegaon, where he met Mahatma Gandhi and later Seth Jamnalal, and both reached Nagpur this evening.

It is believed that the meeting was inconclusive owing to the absence of three Ministers. The subjects discussed, it is said, related to the question of implementing the terms of the Pachmarhi Compromise, whereby the Ministerial differences were to be composed.—A.P.

BHULABHAI BRIEFED

Sequel To Refusal Of Nizam's Govt. To Lift Ban On Nariman

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 29.

Subsequent the refusal of Nizam's Government to rescind the order against Mr. K. F. Nariman it is understood Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature has been briefed for the appeal in the Communal Disturbances Case to come off on July 11, in which 23 Hindus are accused of rioting and murder and abetment thereof.

It will be recollected that the accused had petitioned the Executive Council for reconsideration of the ban against Mr. Nariman by the defense Counsel and Mr. K. S. Vaidya, local Defense Counsel, has interviewed Sir Akber and members of the Council in this connection. Government having decided in the negative the accused sought the help of Mr. Bhulabhai, Ex-Advocate-General of Bombay.

It is learnt an application has been filed for enrolment of Mr. Desai in the High Court.

Hon G. S. Gupta, Speaker, C.P. Legislative Assembly, who also happens to be the President of the Arya Sarwadeshik Prathinidhi Sabha, Delhi, accompanied by his Secretary, arrived here to-day. When interviewed, he stated he had come on a mission of peace and study the problem of Arya Samaj in Hyderabad State and to strive to remove all possible misunderstanding about the institution.

VIRAMGAM STRIKE POSTPONED

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Operatives of Viramgam Mills, who had given notice of strike as a protest against alleged refusal to give an increase in wage as recommended by the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, have extended the period of notice by a week as Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, left for Viramgam and opened negotiations with the millowners.—A. P.

LORDS PASS COAL BILL

Govt. Suffer Series Of Defeats

LONDON, June 28.

Government's Coal Bill providing for the transference of royalties from private ownership to the Coal Commission at a cost of 66 million sterling passed the third reading in the House of Lords and was returned to the House of Commons.

During the passage through the Lords Government suffered a series of defeats on material points and amendments were made by the Lords. It is likely that it would produce lively debates when considered in the House of Commons.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Protest Against Findings Of Cadman Committee

LONDON, June 28.

A remarkable protest against the findings of the Cadman Committee and the Government's action thereon in so far as the Imperial Airways is concerned is made in a spirited letter by Mr. Dismore, Assistant General Manager, Imperial Airways, to Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Dismore declares that land aircraft ordered in 1934-35 for the European and Empire services is still undelivered and asserts that the Company is undeservedly stigmatised for having taken no action to equip itself with new fleet for Europe. It points out that ex-Managing Director, Mr Woods Humphrey, (who resigned in consequence of the findings) was set the task in 1928 of trying to look forward ten years and plan air services to India with diminishing subsidies. A similar task was later set for the services to South Africa and Malaya for which he had to took five years ahead. The management and the staff beat those tasks.—Reuter.

College Peon In Trouble

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, June 29.

Sivaram Vishnu, a sepoy in the Fergusson College, is being prosecuted in the court of the Additional City Magistrate of Poona for alleged defalcation of amounts.

It is alleged that of a sum of about Rs. 1,000 that had been entrusted to Shivram for being presented in the Bank, he misappropriated Rs. 122-8 and produced a faked chalan with a counterfeit bank-stamp on it. The fraud, however, was ultimately detected and police informed.

Synagogue And Other Buildings Stoned At Memel

Sequel To Germans Assembling At Harbour To Receive German Ship Singing Nazi Songs

KAUNAS, June 29.

Serious rioting began at Memel last night when the crew of a Lithuanian steamer turned a firehose on 7,000 Germans assembled to greet the arrival of a German steamer and singing Nazi songs.

Sticks, stones and other missiles were freely used. A German youth was killed and 50 persons including several women were injured. Nazis smashed the windows of a synagogue and Lithuanian buildings while the Memel police looked on inactive. Lithuanian police eventually fired warning shots dispersing the crowds and ordered closure of the streets.—

EIGHT ARRESTED

Eight arrests were made after rioting. Lithuanian Security Police were drafted into the territory.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

"WHITE" PRESTIGE.

ROME, June 29.

White persons in Abyssinia are forbidden to enter restaurants and bars which serve natives, according to an order issued by the Governor of Addis Ababa "to preserve the prestige of the White Race."—Reuter.

REBEL AIR RAID.

BARCELONA, June 29.

Nine people were killed and 34 wounded in a Nationalist air raid on Catalan Riviera, Blanes.—Reuter.

NO CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, June 29.

It is learned in London that no concessions by General Franco was communicated to Lord Perth by Count Ciano It is understood that in the course of latest talks the Italian Government disclaimed any concern in or authority for the military operations of General Franco.

At the same time they were willing to do all in their power to persuade General Franco to take such steps as might lead to cessation of bombing attacks on British ships.

The concessions mentioned in the Rome message were contained in an inspired article by Sgr. Virginio Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia."—Reuter.

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IN CIVIL AVIATION TOO!

Indian Interests Sacrificed

COMMERCE CHAMBER'S PROTEST

Simla–Whitehall Agreement On Empire Air-Mail Scheme

SIMLA, June 29.

STRONG DISAPPROVAL AND CONDEMNATION OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN PERPETUATING THE EXISTENCE OF NON-INDIAN VESTED INTERESTS IN AN ENTIRELY NEW FIELD OF CIVIL AVIATION FOR A PERIOD OF 15 YEARS, WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, IN A COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO-DAY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS, SIMLA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE EMPIRE AIR-MAIL SCHEME.

When the question, says the communication, of India's participation in the Air-Mail Services between England and India was first discussed by Government with the Standing Finance Committee in 1929, the question of securing effective control over the company to which would be given the contract to operate the services, was fully discussed between Government and the members of the Standing Finance Committee. The Committee, at their two meetings held on February 16 and March 14, 1929, came to a definite decision that it was essential in the interests of India's participation in the air services that she should control 75 per cent. of the voting rights, that three-fourths of the directors should be Indians, whose appointment should be subject to the approval of Government and that there should be an express stipulation that the full control over the affairs of the company including the power to remove the managing agents should be vested in the Board of Directors and Shareholders.

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION

The Government of India were unable to secure the acceptance of these conditions stipulated by the Standing Finance Committee and explained that it would not have been possible to start the service, as one of the fundamental conditions of the negotiations was that 551 per cent of the capital should be held by the Imperial Airways. From the proceedings of the Assembly it is evident that though the Government of India had not succeeded in carrying out the instructions of the Standing Finance Committee, they gave a clear understanding on the floor of the Legislative Assembly that these arrangements were subject to the provision that in 1939 the Government of the day would be at perfect liberty to reconsider the whole position.

When the Empire Air-Mail scheme was submitted by His Majesty's Government to the Government of India for acceptance, the latter could have, with full justification, refused to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of any scheme that would not have fulfilled the terms and conditions laid down by the Standing Finance Committee in 1929 in respect of these services; and the country would have preferred to be without any link in the Empire Air-mail scheme than to be a party to an agreement which denied India her legitimate right to have full effective control on the management of such services operated by the re-organisation of the Indian Trans-Continental Airways. It is a matter of deep humiliation to the country to know that their Government failed in their duty to secure controlling rights while renewing the agreement.

WHY EXCLUDE INDIA

India is excluded from participation in the Sea Plane Services, operating thrice a week, between England and Singapore, and India's non-participation in the new branch of Civil Aviation is sought to be explained on the plea that India has comparatively no particular interest in the development of Sea Plane Services. In every country Civil Aviation, both through Sea Plane and Land Plane Services, is considered to be an important national activity, as its development is considered to be an essential part of the country's defences. It would have opened a new field for Indian enterprise, particularly in a country like India with its long coastline and with its navigable rivers. Sea Plane Services could have a profitable future in any plan of Civil Aviation within the country. The Government of India have, therefore, lost a good opportunity for the development of Sea Plane Services in the country by not providing for the training of Indians to these services.

ASSEMBLY IGNORED

The new agreement is for a period of 15 years and the arrangements would cost India on an average an annual payment of more than Rs. 20 lakhs by way of subsidy, remission of customs and excise duty on petrol and oils, concession in respect of housing and landing charges and wireless operating charges. It is, therefore, a matter of deep regret that on such an important national question, the Government of India did not directly consult either the Legislative Assembly nor did they give the public an opportunity to express their views on the proposals submitted by His Majesty's Government for the reorganization of the Empire Air-Mail Scheme. The Government of India are not justified in taking shelter under the plea that they had secured the formal approval of the Legislative Assembly on a demand vote relating to Civil Aviation. The Committee are of opinion that the dominance of the Imperial Airways, Limited, by virtue of its holding 51 per cent. of the capital of the Indian Trans-Continental Airways will always act as a halter in any scheme of development of Civil Aviation in the country.—United Press.

Sectarianism In Congress Must Go

KARNATAK SOCIALIST SECRETARY ON BELGAUM T. C. C.'s REFUSAL OF PLATFORM TO NARENDRA DEO

The General Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Socialist Party has issued the following:—

As soon as Acharya Narendra Deo's visit to Karnatak in July was announced, invitations from several Congress Committees, from every nook and corner of the Province came pouring in. But in this harmonious melody one discordant note was struck. It was by the Belgaum Taluka Congress Committee, which plainly said that as Acharya Narendra Deo was a member of the Socialist Party and therefore, opposed to the policy of the Working Committee of the Congress, the Belgaum Congress Committee which loyally adhered to the Working Committee, could not possibly arrange any lecture for him.

Presiding over Premier Rajagopalacharia's lecture the other day at Mangalore Shrimati Kamaladevi in her speech warned against the dangers of sectarianism in the Congress. The Premier endorsed these views and ridiculed the artificial differences which were unreal and meaningless.

Unfortunately, some of the local papers failed to publish even the gist of Shrimati Kamaladevi's speech, which shows to what extent personal prejudices and petty-mindedness can go. Consequently, the Premier's speech lost much of the force which it otherwise might have had, but also the entire purpose of Shrimati Kamaladevi's speech because, whereas Premier supported Shrimati Kamaladevi's view, the impression created is that he snubbed her.

Let us take Shri. Acharya Narendra Deo's case. He has been a member of the Working Committee for three years and would still have been there if this year the Socialists had not refused the invitation. He was until March 2 1938 the President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee. He is one of the most trusted and popular Congressmen of U. P. He was offered a Ministry by Premier Pant and it is also well-known fact that Pandit Jawaharlal made a personal appeal in this case as he was anxious that Acharyaji should be one of the Ministers and yet for the Belgaum Taluka Congress Committee he is not good enough a Congressman to be given the Congress platform.

REFERENCE TO A.I.C.C.

This matter has been referred to the A.I.C.C. and to the Congress President for his opinion. We are confident they will take a different view of the matter. But, of course whether a Committee can be forced to welcome a certain Congressman to whom they don't wish to give their platform is the question.

Recently, Gandhiji made an important statement regarding the place of the Socialists within the Congress when he said that as long as they accepted the creed of the Congress they had every right to be there. New ideas, new movements, new forces are bound to rise in every organisation in every Country. Life would stagnate and begin to stick if fresh influxes did not bring new blood and added vitality. As Pandit Jawaharlal said in his report to the A.I.C.C. it is the radical section which gives zest to the Congress and it would be distinctly the poorer if they were excluded, and the organisation would lose much of its flair.

MADRAS INCIDENT RECALLED

There was a similar unpleasant incident in Madras when Shri. Achyut Patwardhan was on a tour and the Congress House was refused but subsequently the objection was withdrawn and the President of the Congress Committee tendered an apology explaining that it was a misunderstanding and no insult or discrimination was intended and the incident closed happily. We hope the Belgaum Congress Committee also see its way to amending this unhappy attitude and end this sectarianism.

INDIA GOVT. TO TAKE OVER

Administration Of Bengal Salt Department

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Government of India are contemplating to take over the administration of Salt Department from the Bengal Government. This is to come into operation from the beginning of the next financial year, and will complete the centralization of various excises under the Government of India and will involve loss of about two lakhs of rupees which the Bengal Government has been getting as contribution from the Central Government.

It is understood the Government of Bengal has protested against this taking over of the administration of the Salt Department from their control.

The India Governmen, it may be recalled, took over the administration of sugar and match excises from the Bengal Government from the beginning of the current financial year.—United Press.

CASH STOLEN FROM MAGISTRATE'S COURT

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, June 29.

Cash of about Rs. 100 was found to have been stolen from a cupboard in the Additional City Magistrate's Court, yesterday. The cupboard has been locked and sealed as usual the previous evening. The watchman on entering the hall last morning, however, saw that the window at the rear of the hall was clean opened, the cupboard rifled, and its contents scattered on the ground. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the court authorities and reported to the police, who on arriving on the scene made "panchanama." It is thought that the intruder effected his entrance to the hall by scaling the wall to the ventilator above the window and then forcing his way in the hall through it. While leaving, however, he seemed to have made his exist by the window.

Police investigations are in progress.

ANTI-T. B. CONFERENCE IN LONDON

India To Have Three Representatives

SIMLA, June 28.

It is understood that India will have three representatives at the annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which will be held in London from June 30 to July 2.

The following will represent India at the conference: Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Director-General Indian Medical Service, Major-General H. C. Buskly, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and Lt.-Col. C. M. Nicol, Director of Public Health, Punjab.

The conference will be opened by Sir Kingsly Wood, Minister for Health.—United Press.

In Punjab Assembly

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Punjab was industrially backward or not, his speech showed that the Ministry was certainly backward in its ideas.

Women members in the ministerialist benches refused to vote with Government, while Sir Gokulchand Narang, himself a great industrialist, voted for the Bill.

Two other Bills of the Congress Party, one for Tenancy Reform and another asking for Prohibition of "Malba"—money collection by village officials which the Congress Party objected to as illegal and oppressive—were opposed by Government and defeated.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO DEPUTATION OF JOURNALISTS

SIMLA, June 28.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, received to-day a deputation of the Punjab Journalists' Association and representatives of newspapers and news-agencies functioning in the Punjab in connection with the Punjab Suppression of Mischievous and Defamatory Statements Bill.

At the request of the deputationists the Premier agreed not to proceed with the Bill beyond its introduction to-day in the Punjab Legislative Assembly for about six months or more on the understandings that the press representatives of the Punjab will form a Committee, which will try to improve the situation of the Press in the Punjab. If a reform of the offending section of the Press is achieved through this machinery, the Bill will not be taken up.

The Premier while introducing the Bill to-day will make a statement explaining why the Bill was found necessary and the circumstances under which he is not proceeding with its further stages. —United Press.

Adjournment Motion Withdrawn

SIMLA, June 28.

Mr. Lal Singh sought leave of the Assembly to move an adjournment motion censuring the Government, "inter alia", for their alleged failure to arrest certain outlaws, who had committed dacoities in certain villages in Ludhiana District, as a result of which, the motion declared, insecurity prevailed in two Thanas.

The Premier, opposing the motion, explained that only a few dacoities had been committed during this and the last year. The Government had announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of one of the dangerous dacoits, appointed a patrol and had been able to arrest 21 out of 41 proclaimed offenders. Government were also trying to encourage respectable people to keep arms and had provided them a certain amount of ammunition free, so that they might help victims in case of emergency. The Premier, therefore, declared that the motion was unnecessarily alarming and there was no substance in it.

The speaker, agreeing with the Premier, disallowed the motion.—A. P.

POLICE DRAW RATHA-JATRA CAR

CALCUTTA, June 29.

An unusual sight of the police drawing the car at the Rathajatra festival was witnessed this evening at Mahesh (Hooghly).

It is reported that while drawing the car the hired labourers began to loot some of the wayside stalls and came into clash with the owners thereof. The police intervened and dispersed the hired labourers, one of whom was slightly injured, and helped in drawing the car to its destination.

But for this incident the festival passed off smoothly in the City and suburbs.—A. P.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

choose military careers a critical situation has arisen in the educational system of the Reich.

Measures are being contemplated to ensure the necessary supply of teachers required every year.

A King for Spain?

Ex-King Alfonso of Spain and his youngest son Prince Juan, had, it is understood, a long meeting with Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini in Rome recently.

The possibility of putting the Bourbons back on the throne of Spain as chief of the Fascist State under the auspices of the two Dictators was discussed at length.

Madrid's 4,700 Casualties in Six Months.

Aerial bombing and shell-fire killed 1,132 persons in Madrid and injured 3,581 between last October and April 4, according to statistics issued by the Mayor (Senor Rafael Henche). In that time 8,209 shells landed in Madrid and 4,191 houses were either completely or partially destroyed. There is no record of the number of bombs dropped.

Despite the large number of people evacuated from the city the population of Madrid is still about 600,000.

Still Attacking Dollfuss.

Nazi extremists in Austria want to remove the coffins of Seipel and Dollfuss, former anti-Nazi Chancellors of Austria from their vaults in the Catholic Church of Neufuenfhaus.

So far the Church authorities have resisted their demands.

"Ciano, Ciano....."

When the Anglo-Italian Agreement was signed in Rome strange sounds were heard in the streets of the ancient city.

While the signing of the documents proceeded, a staccato chant of "Ciano, Ciano, Ciano!" raised by a considerable crowd gathered in the Piazza outside and the neighbouring streets, floated through the windows, it being the first time that this cry had taken precedence in Rome over the more usual one of "Duce, Duce, Duce!"

This was a historic episode. The man who was thus cheered is the one whom, beyond doubt, Mussolini has chosen to succeed himself as dictator of the Italian Empire. After fourteen years of premiership and twelve of dictatorship, Mussolini is growing old.

He is beginning to plan for his succession.

Trotsky Again!

The rupture of diplomatic relations between Britain and Mexico last week had been anticipated by the Foreign Office. British Minister Owen St. Clair O'Malley had warned his superiors at home that President Lazaro Cardenas would probably take this step to as to free his Government of responsibility towards the British oil companies whose property has been confiscated.

Mexico City has become a hotbed of intrigue in recent months, and it is said that President Cardenas has been primed very largely by Leon Trotsky. The Lone Exile supposedly is hand-in-glove with the Germans.

(Continued from col. 7).

classes which are subject to revenue duty.

We consider it, however, necessary to add the proviso that action should be taken under section 4 of the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 if the price of any class of imported protected paper should fall to the level which would render the protective duty ineffective.

DUTY ON WOOD PULP

In regard to the surcharge on the protective duty on wood pulp somewhat different considerations apply. Reduction in the price to pulp is obviously to the advantage of both established and new mills to the extent to which imported pulp is used. Any considerable reduction in the duty on imported pulp might result in the substitution of imported pulp for pulp made from indigenous materials, but a reduction by Rs. 11-4-0 per ton, the amount of surcharge, is not, in our opinion, likely to have this taking into consideration the recent rise in the world price of wood pulp and reduction in the cost of manufacture of indigenous pulp since 1930-31. The danger of this undesirable development is so small that the removal of surcharge on the pulp duty may safely be recommended for the remaining period of protction pending consideration of the basic amount of the protective duties which we may find to be necessary to recommend in our main report if continuance of protection for the paper industry is found to be justifiable beyond the 31st March, 1939.

BURDEN TO CONSUMERS

Over-Protection Will Cripple Industry

No Case For Revenue Surcharge On Paper Tariff Board's Conclusion

THAT THE CONTINUANCE OF THE REVENUE SURCHARGE IMPOSES AN UNNECESSARY BURDEN ON THE CONSUMER AT THE PRESENT LEVEL OF PRICES AND IS NOT JUSTIFIABLE AS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY is the conclusion arrived at by the Indian Tariff Board on the question of the removal of surcharge on protective duties on paper and paper pulp.

The following are excerpts from the report of the Tariff Board:—

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

The Government of India in May, 1936, instituted a departmental enquiry into the question whether the continuance of the existing surcharge on the paper protective duties was any longer justified in view of the fact that the revised classification of paper gave the industry a not inconsiderable extension in the range of protection beyond that previously enjoyed.

IN ESTABLISHED MILLS.

The three principal companies, who manufacture paper from bamboo or grass pulp and whose combined output represented 85 per cent. of the total production of paper in 1936-37, agree that having regard to the present level of prices of imported paper the continuance of the revenue surcharge is not necessary as a measure of protection. The other two companies are not in so strong a position and have pressed for the continuance of the surcharge as a measure of protection. They have in the period under review used larger quantities of imported pulp and comparatively less indigenous material than the other three companies and have therefore a less strong claim for protection. All the five companies have effected substantial reductions in their works cost since 1930-31 and have further economies in view. Increases in production have also enabled them to reduce the incidence of overhead charges.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

As regards the prices of imported classes of paper which compete with Indian made paper, the general tendency from 1930-31 was in the downward direction. The reduction in this period was just over 6 pies per pound. From December, 1936, however, a rise began in the price of wood pulp and a corresponding rise in the price of imported paper. In 1937-38 the c.i.f. price of imported classes of paper which compete with Indian mills' products has risen again to the 1930-31 level. Having regard to the fact that the cost of manufacture has been appreciably reduced, we think that the industry to-day does not now require additional protection in the shape of the surcharge. Though recently there has been some recession in prices, there does not appear to be any probability of a fall in the price of Continental paper to the level touched during the period of depression in the financial year 1938-39 in view of the declared policy of foreign pulp making companies to maintain the price of pulp at an agreed level.

BEWARE OF JAPAN!

The only difficulty that can be foreseen is the import of cheap Japanese paper. We understand that Japanese wood free printing paper was quoted as low as £15-10-0 per ton c.i.f. Bombay in 1936-37 and sold at about 3 annas a pound. The selling price has recently been increased to 3 annas 6 pies per pound following the general rise in prices, but it is still well below the price of similar qualities of paper imported from Continental countries which has stood at not less than 4 annas per pound.

POSITION OF NEW MILLS.

The position taken up by new or reconstructed mills is different. They claim that in the early stages of production they are likely to meet with difficulties which will increase their costs and that they require the surcharge as a measure of protection. We have examined such estimates of the cost of manufacture as have been submitted by them. In the case of one mill using grass the estimate is based on the experience of 9 months working in 1937, but the mill has worked to less than a third of its full capacity and has encountered special difficulties in obtaining its raw material at a reasonable price, the present figures are not indicative of future works costs. One new mill using rags and waste paper has for 1936-37 declared a dividend on the capital invested which stood at an unusually low figure, as it was able to obtain second hand machinery at a very low price. The four remaining mills which intend to use bamboo or grass for the manufacture of pulp have not yet been completed. The estimates of the cost of production put in by three of the mills are somewhat higher than the present actual costs of established mills. But as they are purely theoretical costings we cannot base our calculations on them. The estimate of the fourth mill is so high that we cannot accept it as reasonable. It is no doubt true that in the early stages of manufacture new mills may encounter difficulties. On the other hand, they have profited by the experience of the older mills and are able to instal the latest type of machinery which has proved to be the most suitable for Indian conditions. We see no reason why their costs should prove to be higher than the average costs of established mills as soon as they are able to manufacture up to their designed capacities. But taking even their own estimates of costs, we are satisfied that the revenue surcharge is not required as a measure of protection at the prevailing level of prices.

BURDEN ON CONSUMER.

Our conclusion is that the continuance of the revenue surcharge imposes an unnecessary burden on the consumer at the present level of prices and is not justifiable as essential to the development of the industry. Over-protection, besides enabling manufacturers to maintain prices at a level which is unfair to the consumer, may give undue encouragement to the starting of further new concerns with the consequent danger of eventual over-production which is not in the interests of industry itself, taking long view of its development.

Our recommendation applies only to the protected classes of paper and not to the unprotected

ontinued in Col. 5).

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BHAVNAGAR Rathod Boot House
BULSAR Hari Lal & Bros.
BHUJ The Cutch General Stores
NASIK ROAD H Joshi Bros
NASIK Punjab Boot House
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DHOLKA Badrudin Najamuddin & Co
DHORAJI Abid Novelty Stores.
NADIAD National Shoe Stores.
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THE BHALLA SHOE CO.,
Lahore Cawnpore Calcutta.

"India Choosing Jawahar's Way"

Regarded As Gandhi's Successor Pt. Nehru Stands For Complete Independence

Under the hot Allahabad sun peacock-coloured saris brushed the sad tamarinds as Pandit Motilal Nehru's guests leaned to greet a small boy.

Very grave and pretty, he was, at his father's lavish garden parties. Even the Europeans, not averse from the nearness of vast wealth, made a great fuss of him. They still do.

Plotter, extremist, firebrand, arch-seditionist, they call him, forty years later.

India, with ears closed to this foreign clamour, watches him in sore perplexity.

She is wrestling with her loyalties, dimly aware that she is choosing not only between this handsome young man and ageing Mohandas Gandhi, but also between those same two ideas that have put to the rack every nation of the world.

She is choosing the way of Jawaharlal Nehru.

EARLY CAREER

Immaculate at every late Victorian social function as at his own garden parties, Pandit Motilal ran through an enormous quantity of the finest imported linen. Dis-

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives in London to-day. Ex-President of the Indian Congress Party and leader of Young India, he is generally regarded as Gandhi's successor. His aim is the complete independence of India from British rule, says Mr. Peter Grieve in the course of an article (published below) contributed to the "News Chronicle" on June 22 when Pt. Jawaharlal arrived in London.

trusting the local dhobis he sent his wash every week to a Paris laundry.

Once, with the laundry, went son Jawaharlal, to learn Western ways and to be schooled.

He came to Harrow, passed on to Trinity College, Cambridge, and to the Inner Temple. He returned to India to find an entire change in his father's political outlook.

They say on the verandas, cheaply, that the old man became embittered with the Raj because he was blackballed by the burra sahibs of the Allahabad Club. The truth is that he took deeply to heart the contemptuous indifference of Delhi after the war to Indian aspirations and the ruthlessness with which disorders were punished.

Son gave father the lead, throwing himself with furious energy into the Home Rule movement.

Motilal gave up his fine linen and donned home-spun khaddar Jawaharlal, in an excess of zeal, left the family mansion and went with his sister, a fine, highly-educated girl, to live the simple life in a hut in the garden.

IN JAIL

The simple life, as is usual with India's leaders, has included for Jawaharlal Nehru the even simpler life of gaol.

He has been seven times arrested. He was gaoled in 1921, released and gaoled in 1922, gaoled again in the salt disobedience of 1930 (he wrote to Gandhi on his arrest saving he had "stolen a march" on him), released a year later, and gaoled in 1932, released and gaoled in 1934, released in 1935.

His father died in 1931. He saw his mother's head swathed in bandages after she had been struck down by lathis in a procession. She died in 1935.

His wife Kamala, carrying on his work when he was in gaol, was herself arrested and sentenced. She developed consumption.

Representations by Gandhiji and others led to the suspension of Jawaharlal's sentence. He brought Kamala to Europe for treatment. She died in his arms in a Swiss sanatorium.

Years before, when these two were married, Gandhiji had felt moved to say to old Motilal, "I fear their wedding garland will become a crown of thorns."

He is a man without class and almost without nationality.

"I have become a queer mixture of East and West," he once said: "out of place everywhere and at home nowhere.

"Perhaps my thoughts and approach to life are more akin to what is called Western than to Eastern, but India clings to me."

He has posed the great question for India: Action or acquiescence. A new free order or the old bondage.

He will have no half measures, no compromise. "Nothing less than complete independence will suffice," he says. "We want the reality, not the livery, of office." Religion and pacifism could the issue; he will have none of them.

Where Gandhiji is for defence Jawaharlal is for attack, when Gandhi dreams of spinning-wheels in sweet rural peace, with all machinery rusting where it lies, Jawaharlal plans sanitation, irrigation, huge works to feed and clothe the people.

AS SOCIALIST

He admits bluntly that he seeks a Socialist order for India in which the interests of the workers shall be supreme.

His is strongly attracted to Communism, believing that it offers the only reasonable and scientific explanation of history, though he does not call himself a Communist.

"What a long time it is since the British came to India—a century and three-quarters since they became dominant,' he complains, in sudden realisation of the tragedy of its country.

"They had a free hand, as despotic governments have and a magnificent opportunity to mould India according to their desires.

"What is India like to-day? Her people poor beyond compare; short-lived and incapable of resisting disease and epidemics; illiteracy rampant; vast areas devoid of all sanitary or medical provision; unemployment on a prodigious scale."

We can show Padit Jawaharlal Nehru as sorry a scene in Europe. That is what he has come to see.

"World peace depends on India's freedom," he declared eight years ago. Since then the cry has been extended to China and to Spain.

Perhaps the Pandit would admit that he is here to gauge the chances of the common decent people of the world jointly against the dictators.

If he could guarantee any sort of success it would be a really worth-while plot for this admirable arch-plotter.

SYRIAM STRIKE GATHERS FORCE

Burma Ministry To Discuss Govt.'s Action

RANGOON, June 29.

Strike fever at the Burma Oil Company at Syriam spread quickly yesterday and affected the workers of all sections in the refinery. Over 1,000 absented in the morning from work. But the number increased gradually in other shifts towards the close of the day to over 3,000 workers, including the clerks who joined the strike.

The situation is peaceful.

The B.O.C. Labour Superintendent, it is stated, wanted to discuss matters with a few selected representatives of the workers, but the latter, it is said, did not agree to the proposal.

Besides the refinery area, police pickets were posted all over the Syriam town to prevent disorders.

The strikers include all the women workers and a large number of Indians.

The management of the company, it is understood, demanded that the workers should first resume work whereafter negotiations might be carried, but the strikers refused to do so until their grievances were redressed.

The strikers held a meeting where resolutions demanding the revision of workers' salaries, fixed hours of work for motor drivers, free medical facilities for all workers, bonus after ten years' service and pension after 25 years on monthly payment basis for women workers were passed.

The meeting also urged all strikers to be peaceful and not to call off the strike unless a satisfactory reply from the company on all points was received.

It is understood that the demand of the strikers will be discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers to be held to-day to discuss Government action in the matter.—United Press.

RURAL WORK IN MADRAS

Why Execution Of Programme Is Delayed

MADRAS, June 26.

Out of the sum of Rs. 15,00,000 allotted by the Government of India to be distributed among the districts in Madras Presidency for rural reconstruction work on population basis, a sum of Rs. 12,14,960, it is understood had been distributed so far. Only a sum of Rs. 1,42,540 has been spent by the district authorities for rural water-supply, sanitation and other things.

The delay in the execution of the programme is understood to be due to the fact that contributions from the people who are benefited by such works have not been forthcoming, but Government is confident that the total amount will be spent within two to three years, the period stipulated by the Government of India.—United Press.

RURAL UPLIFT IN SIND

KARACHI, June 28.

Intensive work was started to improve the conditions of the villagers of the districts, says a press note issued by the Sind Government to-day.

District Village Development Committee have been formed in six out of eight districts and in certain areas selected for village uplift work.

As regards literacy move, it is said that more schools for boys and girls are being opened in the province. Each village will pay the village teacher, who will conduct night classes for imparting education to adults.

With a view to conducting publicity work the Government decided to appoint a publicity officer. Eight persons, one for each district of the province, will also tour the mofussil and teach people the rudiments of better and healthy living.—United Press.

Rural Development Plans In Bihar

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Bihar Government, it is understood, is now concentrating its attention upon rural development and the advisors appointed recently by the Government for this purpose are chalking out plans.

The Government in this connection has also instituted enquiries through the Co-operative department and invited suggestions.

"HIGHLY COMMUNAL MEASURES"

Punjab Mahasabhaites' Appeal To Govt.

LAHORE, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Mahasabha held under the presidency of Bhai Paramanand, resolutions condemning the introduction in the Punjab Legislative Assembly of the Alienation of Land Amendment Bill, the Regulation of Mortgaged Property Bill and the Registration of Money-lenders Bill which the Sabha characterised as highly communal and anti-Hindu measures, urging the Government to withdraw these measures and requesting His Excellency the Governor to rescind them even if they were passed by the Assembly and safeguard the interests of the minorities in the Punjab as provided in the Government of India Act, 1935, were adopted.

By another resolution the Sabha appreciated the bold stand taken by Raja Narendranath, Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang and other members of the Assembly against these measures.—United Press.

Anti-Illiteracy Campaign In Punjab

LAHORE, June 28.

In pursuance of their anti-illiteracy campaign the Punjab Adult Education Committee has decided to open two centres, one at Thana Manwan in Lahore district and the other in Jullundur. Mr. Miraj Khalid, a member of the Committee, has already visited several villages in the area where centres for intensive educational work can be opened.

Arrangements for starting intensive work in Jullundur district are also being made, and it is expected that work can be started here along with the Manwan centre.—United Press.

Anti-T. B. Fund

SIMLA, June 29.

The 13th list of donations and remittances received up to June 15, 1938, in a response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, brings the total to Rs. 44,12,919-2-1.—United Press.

Plea For Combines In Indian Industries

Calcutta Rotarian On Evils Of Cut-throat Competition

What is wrong with industries in India?

An answer to this question was given by Dr. L. Nemenyi of Calcutta in the course of an address to the Rotary Club of Bombay on Tuesday:—

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION 1921-22

Large scale industrialisation in India started during the second half of the last century but proceeded up to the great war very slowly indeed. It was partly the feeling that in case of another war India should be better equipped with industries and partly the outcome of the world-wide wave of national self-sufficiency that gave a strong impetus to the establishment of numerous factories and mills during the last two decades. A few figures taken from the statistical publication called "Joint Stock Companies in India 1934/35" published by the "Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India" will give an idea of the pace of industrial development in India since 1910.

Year.	Number of companies at work in India.	Paid up capital. in crores. of rupees.
1910/11	2304	64
1918/19	2789	106
1921/22	5189	230
1934/35	9842	304

Instead of tending to combine, industrialists in India, still undisciplined by hard economic facts appear to prefer cut throat competition which precludes the growth of a sound industrial structure.

THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF INDUSTRIALISATION IN INDIA

The abundance of raw material, the huge consuming markets and the cheapness of labour predestine India to become a highly industrialised country in course of time. There is in fact no argument against the establishment in India of such industries as:—

Cotton piecegoods	Cement
Jute	Matches
Iron and Steel	Leather
Sugar	Cigarettes
Paper	Flour, etc.

In addition, of course, there are a great number of such minor industries too which can be reasonably started in this country.

In view of these facts industrialisation in India went ahead after the war and gradually a system of protective tariffs helped the growth of new large scale industries.

With these natural advantages, and the grant of highly protective tariffs, you would imagine that a great number of successful industries would have grown up in the course of time spreading prosperity, high wages and social welfare to the workers and dividends on their savings to investors. Unfortunately Indian industries are with few exceptions, and apart from short lived booms, in a deplorable state.

He then explained the plight of half-a-dozen industries in present-day India including cement, coal, paper, Iron and Steel, and matches etc.

NEED OF COMBINES

Without a certain measure of combination, without cartels industries cannot thrive in our competitive world. Free trade in the international sphere or behind tariff walls can exist only as long as the number of units is relatively small and the chance of a rapid establishment of new units very remote. It also happens that most inefficient but financially strong units compete for a long time with very efficient but financially weaker units and thus the unfit may survive!

Free competition to-day can result only in selling under cost and the chance of making even a moderate profit is entirely out of the question. It is not enough to have sufficient capital to import the best of machinery and technical experts and to have a large internal market. If India cannot learn the value of sound combines and cartels from the western industrial countries then the industrial future of this country is bound to be gloomy.

WESTERN EXAMPLE

Summing up his European experience Dr Nemenyi said:—

I would like to record that in western industrial countries cartels and combines are functioning very reasonably indeed. In the earlier part of the century there was a tendency to raise prices behind the tariff walls and to exploit consumers. Anti-cartel legislation was introduced in many countries to check such illegitimate aims and now-a-days cartels and combines are as a rule satisfied with reasonable profits. It is also felt that unduly high profits bring in new competitors.

WHAT SHOULD AND CAN BE DONE?

A change of mind in such manufacturers could be brought about by gradual persuation and propaganda set up by their fellow industrialists. Should, however, a few units decline definitely to combine this should not bar the large majority, say 90 per cent, of such industrialists from carrying out their plans

In those industries where no attempt to form cartels is visible it is sincerely to be hoped that leaders will emerge and write and think in the spirit of the late F.E. Dinshaw.

If cartels or combines are formed the main point, apart from utmost flexibility in every respect is to keep profits on a moderate level. Thus there will be little temptation for the establishmnt of new factories and the industries concerned will be able to enjoy a steady prosperity.

IN SOUTH OF ARAVALLI

Termination Of 30-Year Survey

Completion is reported, with the mapping of Palanpur, Danta and the Northern salient of Idar States on the borders of Rajputana and Gujarat, of a geological survey, which has been in progress in Rajputana and the Mahi Kantha States of Bombay for the last thirty years except for an interruption during the War. The mapping now finished links up work previously done in the north, east and south-east of this area.

The country which has been surveyed, is mountainous, rising to 3,000 feet, well-watered, thickly wooded, and in parts very beautiful. There are old copper-workings at Amba Mata, with extensive slag-heaps beside the ancient Hindu and Jain temples, and the marble for the exquisitely carved Jain temples of Dilwara on Mount Abu is said to have come from Jariba, two miles from Amba Mata.

This region is the southern termination of the Aravalli range or Rajputana, where the mountains divide into finger-like ridges extending out on the plains of Gujarat and end as scattered rocks rising like islands from them. The rocks present consist of limestones and cal-gneisses of the Ajabgarh series of the Delhi system, and Erinpura granite intrusive in them.

BORSAD.—The Kataras (known insects) have ruined the monsoon crops in many villages of Kaira district, specially in Anand and Borsad talukas.

PROSELITIZATION IN ASSAM

Hindu Missionary's Charge Against European Managers

SHILLONG, June 27.

"As fare as I could study the situation, the Christian propaganda in this province is purely political and anti-national and injuries to the children of the soil. The Government of the province ought to set up an enquiry to ascertain the magnitude of the mischief already done by these bodies and bring sufficient pressure upon them either to mend their ways or to end their business," says Swami Satyanand, President of the Hindu Mission, in the course of a statement to the Press, giving the impressions of his tour in Upper Assam.

Continuing the Swami said that there was an extensive organisation of numerous Christian missionaries, both in the hills as well as in the plains, and they were very efficient in the art of converting the simple people of the hills and the innocent labourers of the tea-gardens.

"The authorities of the European-managed gardens", he added, "instead of doing anything worth the name with a view to helping their Hindu labourers in the pursuit of their own religious life, render active help and support to the Christian missionaries to carry on their activities. The authorities are found generous enough in having churches built inside their gardens for the negligible number of labourers who have embraced Christainity, but they have not built any temple for thousands of Hindu labourers serving under them."—United Press.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Wanted A Race Track For Bicycles In Bombay

To The Editor of "Chronicle"

Sir,—Bombay is well known as the Mecca of Indian sportsmen and the grand stadium, which owes its existence primarily to the efforts of the last Governor, His Excellency Lord Brabourne, has added fresh lustre to this reputation of Bombay.

Bombay is taking more and more to cycling as to other sports, and in the season for cycling races, Bombay resounds to the cry of the enthusiasts. Bombay is also the breeding place of several well-known cycle-racers, which must surely be a matter of pride to all the citizens. since a long time, the sporting public has felt the need for a velodrome in the city. After my return from Europe, I had several occasions to talk to leading sportsmen in the city on this subject, and I still continue my efforts in this direction. I am glad to find all-round support for my views on the need for a velodrome. In the absence of a velodrome, we have to rest content with road races. In the West, there is very good traffic control when such races are held, but unfortunately here the authorities find great difficulty in controlling the traffic on these occasions. In long distance races after leaving Worli or Dadar, the competitors are greatly obstructed by stray cattle, pigs and sheep, which very often cause accidents. If a velodrome is established, over and above having cycle races, pacing races and very thrilling motor-bicycle races can also be held. Just as a good cricket pitch helps in the making of good cricketers, by practice on the cedar-wood or asphalt track of a velodrome, first class bicycle racers can be produced. In the West, all leading cities have such velodromes, built either by the Municipalities or sporting organisations. In some cases, private syndicates build them. They are not usually built in the heart of the city but mostly in the suburbs, where land is cheap. There are several such suburbs of Bombay, where land can be purchased cheap and a decent velodrome built at a low cost. In the arena, over and above cycling and motor-bicycle races, other sporting tournaments can also be held, which would bring a good income.

I have great hopes that the sporting elements in the city will do their utmost to bring into existence a good velodrome and add to the lustre of the city. For taking practical steps in this direction, may I suggest through the columns of your valued paper the appointment of an influential committee of sportsmen?—Yours, etc.

F. J. DAVAR.

Jer Baug, Byculla, Bombay.

"Congress" And "Anti-T. B. Fund"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since the advent of the Congress Ministries, we have been noticing a gradual decline in the militant and strict conduct the Congress had been maintaining for a long time towards the official world and function. No doubt certain modification in the daily routine and general working were inevitable. But we do not accept the policy itself has undergone any change and unless the Congress Working Committee under the direction of the All-India Congress Committee issues new instructions it is incumbent upon us to adhere to the old policy which distinctly says that "the Congress pledged as it is to the Independence of India and the elimination of all Imperialist control and exploitation of the Indian people has for many years consistently followed a policy of not participating in any function or activity which is meant to, or which tends to strengthen the hold of British Imperialism or add to its prestige. This policy must be adhered to by all the Congressmen."

This policy was reiterated at the Faizpur by the Congress and there has been no subsequent resolution to modify it. We are therefore at a loss to understand how active participation in the King Emperor's Anti T. B. Fund is in keeping with this policy. Such participation would be a direct violation of that policy.

Congressmen may be in Ministerial offices to-day, but they are not in power. We cannot overlook the fact that British Imperialism still dominates this Country. The British Parliament still holds the right of framing India's constitution. India's purse-strings are still in the grip of British talons. British Imperialism still arrogates to itself the right of dictating to India her political destiny. India's shores are still guarded by British troops. India's foreign relation-ship still controlled by British Statesmen. To sum up British Imperialism still rules this Country in its own interest and for its own sake and at the expense of Indian interest and progress. This rule is based on military force and thrives on the exploitation of the masses. In the face of this glaring fact one sees no justification for making friendly gestures or comradely advances to Imperialism. If we are still adhering to the Congress resolution, which we take we are, we are still carrying on our struggle against the Imperialist power and the Ministerial offices are only meant to strengthen and intensify this struggle with a view to wreck this un-wanted Constitution and capture complete political power. It is therefore surprising that prominent Congressmen, office-bearers of Congress Committees should call upon the Congress organisation to support the Fund since the aim and object of this fund is to further and uphold the prestige of Empire and Imperialist rule.—Yours, etc.

KAMALADEVI,
PRESIDENT
Karnatak Provincial Congress Socialist Party.
28th June, 1938.
Camp, DHARWAR.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

No Haggling

B.C. SHYAM appeals the congress leaders not to waste their energies in haggling with a communal organisation like the Muslim League, but go ahead with their work of national emanciation, which will appeal to all sections of the public.

Cinema Tickets

B. S. PURAO c omplans afiainst the illegal sale of Cinema Tickets and appeals to Cinema owners to keep a strict watch on persons who hawk those tickets and to hand them over to the police.

Rights Of Cheque Holders

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—A and B have business relations. The bill collector of A goes to the office of B on a Monday morning to receive payment. B gives him a cross and order cheque in favour of A for Rs. 5,000/-. The bill collector has also other collections to be made and returns to A's Office in the evening and hands over his collections to the cashier of A, when A has left his office for other business engagements. On Tuesday A first attends to his cotton and share business and goes to his office at about 2 p. m., when he duly signs all cheques and hundis received previous evening and these are sent to his bank for collections, which are naturally not cleared the same day by the Bank. On Wednesday A is informed by his bankers that they have not been able to cash the cheque of Rs. 5,000/- received from B because the bankers of B had stopped business on Wednesday morning. A informs B of this and demands cash against the cheque not cashed and B flatly refuses to entertain any further claim from A because it was the negligence of A in not cashing the cheque immediately as there was sufficient balance in his Bank to cover against the given cheque when the Bank was doing business. Now what are the rights of A? At present among the commercial circle the cheque has been accepted as an important instrument of transaction and its seriousness must be understood. There is a group of people who understand that A has lost his money by not cashing the cheque immediately while there is another group of mercantile class who seriously believe that because B's bank stopped business, B must pay in cash against his liability to A as there is no fixed law during which limit the cheque must be cashed.—Yours, etc.

CHOONILAL BHAT.
Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A Cutch Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For many years past complaints have appeared in newspaper columns against His Highness the Maharao of Cutch letting loose leopards and boars in his jungles, with the result that these blood-thirsty ferocious beasts devour helpless human beings as well as animals and that such ferocious animals are protected by the State Law.

In its issue of June 23, 1938, "The Nava Saurastra" a widely read weekly journal of Ahmedabad, publishes a startling picture showing a luckless man being attacked by a ferocious leopard with two boars rushing towards the poor victim, together with the number of human being thus killed and wounded by leopards and boars in the Cutch territory.

As stated in "Nava Saurastra' mentioned above, 23 persons were killed and 50 wounded by leopards and 3 persons killed and 58 wounded by boars.

His Excellency the Viceroy's humanity is well-known. I pray that Lord Brabourne may kindly begin his career as Acting Viceroy, by taking advantage of the golden opportunity given to him by our All-Merciful Father, to earn millions of blessings and redress their grievance.—Yours etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Junagadh, June 27.

Bombay University And Matriculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Last year, a student who scored 33 marks in English and whose total was 227 i.e., 46.73 per cent if the maximum number of marks, was declared to have failed. This year a students who scored 38 marks in English and whose total is 293, scores on the average 41.85 per cent. of the total number of marks. According to the University ordinance, for every one per cent. scored above 40 per cent. of the total, the student is entitled to have 1 mark to have his failure condoned only in one subject. Now this student deserved 1 mark and the University has been rigid in the observance of this ordinance by not granting a fraction of a mark. Unless the Ordinance be modified, no such leniency ought to be possible. I am for the students and urge the University authorities to modify the Ordinance at the earliest moment possible.—Yours etc.,

V. M. MANIER.
Rajkot.

A Scotchman On Indian Dairying

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Considerable interest has of late been shown by the general public in India concerning the milk supply of the people and the importance of pure dairy products in the dictary of the masses, the great majority of whom are non-meat eaters. This ever increasing interest in dairying by the general public prompted the Government of India some little time ago to bring a well known dairy scientist from Scotland to advise them regarding their future efforts in the development of this great industry. The Report of this scientist, Dr. Norman C. Wright, has been in the hands of the public for some months and a careful study of its contents shows that it is a valuable document containing much accurate and useful information regarding Indian dairy conditions and, in the short period which Dr. Wright spent in the country, he has compiled a vast amount of information and data which hitherto was practically unavailable to those interested in the industry. When, however, we consider the recommendations of Dr. Wright's Report, those who are by long experience most conversant with Indian dairying, must disagree with some of Dr. Wright's suggestions.

Dr. Wright frequently states that India must not follow Western dairying methods but that the indigenous practices should be maintained. There are no Eastern or Western or Northern or Southern methods in the principles underlying modern dairy practice throughout the world. The practice in an efficiently worked dairy to-day with unimportant variations to suit local conditions, is the same in Honolulu as it is in Norway. Dr. Wright is a very eminent scientist and he surely is aware of the fact that the practice of dairying, as of all other modern industries, is governed by the sum of the scientific knowledge which is available to date. No lower standard than this is good enough for the dairy industry in India and, therefore, the aim of the Government and all those connected with the industry must be to reach this standard which is a world wide one.

It is certain that many of the thousand-year old methods in use in India and which Mr. Wright wishes to perpetuate are wasteful and inefficient. In one of the appendices of the Report, Dr. Wright gives the amount of milk manufactured into Khoa as something like 52,000,000 maunds per year. Now, the manufacture of Khoa consists mainly in the elimination of the natural water in the milk by evaporation. In the indigenous practices of the country, the maintenance of which Dr Wright recommends, this evaporation is done by boiling the milk over an open fire, a system which will certainly consume double the fuel which the latest scientific methods of evaporation would require. India cannot afford such useless waste nor can its dairy industry be advanced by such inefficient methods.

To Governments as well as men, the far away field is always green. Dr. Wright came from a far country and he has done a great work in the Report he has written, but it is likely that there are in India, eminent men, officials as well as business men connected with the dairy industry who disagree with some of Dr. Wright's recommendations. Doubtless the Government of India have already taken the opinion of officials like Colonel Sir Arthur Olver, Adviser in Animal Husbandry and Mr. Z. R. Kothavalla, Imperial Dairy Expert, and it would greatly increase the confidence of public opinion in this matter if the views of these officials and of eminent business firms in the dairy trade were published. It will generally be admitted that the advice of an officer however eminent whose first hand knowledge of the country is limited to that obtained in a short flying visit to India, requires the support of tried and experienced men directly connected with the dairy industry and resident in the country before being acted on. There is no doubt but that such men would agree with a great many of the points recommended by Dr. Wright but they would also be able to bring to light the weaknesses in his Report and guide the Government in their final decision regarding the industry.—Yours, etc.

PERTINEX.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Sequel To Anti-Hindi Campaign In Madras

MADRAS, June 29.

Mr. C. N. Annathurai, a prominent member of the Anti-Hindi Committee, was arrested at his residence by the City Police.

He was later produced b fore the Chief Presidency M gistrate charged under section 7 (1) of the Madras Criminal Law (Amendment) Act read with section 117 of the Indian Penal Code.

Two more arrests were effected to-day in front of the residence of the Premier, Mr C. Rajagopalachariar, at Tyagaraya Nagar, in connection with anti-Hindi agitation.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted these two persons and sentenced them to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 7 (1) of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act for picketing in front of the Premier's house.

Charges under section 117 Ind an Penal Code were framed today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Swami Aranagiri Nathar for delivering speeches on three occasions inciting the public to join in the anti-Hindi demonstrations and for offering Satyagraha before the Premier's residence.

The case has been posted to to-morrow (Thursday) for further hearing.—United Press.

P. D. SHARMA LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

BOMBAY, June, 29.

Mr. P. D. Sharma, Editor of the "United Press of India" at the Government of India Headquarters, sailed to-night by the Lloyd Triestino boat, M.V. "Victoria" for Genoa 'en route' to London.

Mr. Sharma will be in London during the stay of the Marquess of Linlithgow there and will report political and other developments.

He expects to return to India by the end of October next.—United Press.

Ajmer Voters Protest

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, June 26.

Under the auspices of the Ajmer Town Congress Committee public meetings of the citizens of Ajmer were held at Jawahar Chowk, Madar Gate and Ramganj in connection with the "Municipal Franchise Week" being observed here to express public opposition to the Chief Commissioner's Notification regarding qualifications of Municipal voters. Barrister Govind Prasad, M. Abdul Shakoor, M. Abbas Ali, Saed Saheb, Prof. Gokul Lal Aswa Mr. Bishambhar Nath Bhargava and Mr. Shobha Lal

SIMLA.—Sardar Hari Singh, M.L.A., (Punjab), has been informed that his question regarding the grant of passport to Mr. Probodh Chandra has been disallowed by the Hon. Speaker on the ground that it is a subject matter which relates to the Central Government, and is not primarily the concern of the Government of the Punjab.

Ramdurg Ruler Concedes Subjects' Demands

GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE ON TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

BELGAUM, (By Mail).

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who was with Mr. Shankarrao Deo instrumental in bringing about a settlement of dispute at Ramdurg has issued a statement to the press in which "inter alia" he says:—

Ramdurg is a state in Bombay Karnatak. It is bordering on the three sides by the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur of the Bombay Presidency. It consists of 35 villages and has a population of 35,000. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 140,000 out of the total income of Rs. 250,000 approximately.

PEASANTS' AGITATION.

For the last 8 or 10 years the agriculturists were hard hit by the failure of rains and general depressions in prices. The pitch of assessment is higher than the neighbouring are in British India. There were no remissions or suspensions in the past. Matters came to a head this year and only about Rs. 20,000 were collected. The subjects approached the Raja Saheb and prayed for remission and suspension. A representative committee of the subjects was formed to carry on the agitation for relief and for general improvement in the administration of the State. A petition of demands of the State people was duly submitted.

The Rajasaheb of his own accord by a proclamation granted certain concessions but they were found to be insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The agitation went on and at the last Conference of the Deccan States people held at Sangli in May last a committee was appointed to investigate into the reasonableness or otherwise of the demands made by the State's people. This committee consisting of Sjt Shankarrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, Secretary of the Deccan State Peoples Conference, Messrs. K. S. Patil and Dodmatti the M.L.A.s and myself.

The Committee started its investigation on June 5 and opened negotiations with the Rajasaheb and his Dewan, Rao Bahadur Pradhan.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

A revised demand was submitted by the committee and after deliberations lasting several days the Rajasaheb was pleased to issue a Proclamation in a Durbar specially held for the purpose. It contained principally the following items;

A committee in which the representatives of the subjects of the State will be appointed to consider and advise what political reforms should be introduced with a view of associating the subjects of the State with its administration till the appointment of which an advisory board containing two representative of the Ramdurg Sansthan Praja Sangh be appointed to advise the State on matters of policies regarding administration.

REMISSIONS.

All the past arrears of Land Revenue will be remitted and of the land revenue of the current year one quarter will be remitted and the remaining three-quarters will be suspended and a committee will be appointed to advise how the suspended amount should be recovered taking into consideration the crops of the next years.

OTHER REFORMS.

The limit for the assessment of Income-tax be extended from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. The grazing fees will be abolished except in cases of sheep and goats. The Municipalities and the District Local Boards will have elected Presidents and two-thirds of members will be elected. Acknowledging Kanarese as the Official language and giving preference to State subjects in State service are some of the further assurances.

The concessions given by the Rajasaheb were accepted by the President of the Ramdurg Sansthan Praja Sangh. The Rajasaheb on one hand showed great patience and consideration and the subjects acted generally with great tact. The subjects and the Durbar deserve praise for the way in which the whole question was considered and solved. It is hoped that the matters left to the Committees will soon be taken into consideration. It is expected that the Rajasaheb will appoint such impartial and experienced man on the Committee as to inspire public confidence. That is the only and sure way of avoiding all further troubles.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE PROVINCE

Andhra Maha Sabha Deputation To Wait On Congress Cabinet

MADRAS, June 27.

The Standing Committee of the Andhra Maha Sabha, which met here to-day under the presidency of Mr. Kotti Reddi, M.L.A., its President, passed the following important resolutions:—

Congratulating the Madras Legislature for adopting a resolution in favour of linguistic provinces;

Disapproving the statement made in the Commons by the Secretary of State for India (Lord Zetland) regarding the separation of provinces on linguistic basis, on the ground that his opinion was not right or sound and was based on insufficient data.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The Committee is of the opinion that a deputation (to London) is necessary to convince the Secretary of State that the view of the Madras Legislature was correct and sound, and for urging that, at any rate, immediate constitution of the Andhra Province is absolutely necessary and quite urgent, and not at all conflicting with the interests of India as was stated by the Secretary of State for India;

With due regards to the Congress President's opinion that a deputation of Congressmen to the Secretary of State for India on the issue of Andhra Province was not in the best interests of India, the Andhra Maha Sabha requests the Congress Working Committee to devise ways and means for the early attainment of the Andhra Province;

Opining that the Andhra members of the Legislature should transact business in the Legislature only in Telugu, as per resolution of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee;

'VARSITY JURISDICTION.

Requesting the Government of Madras to amend the Andhra University Act so as to bring the whole of the Telugu-speaking area within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University; and

Deciding to convene the annual session of the Andhra Maha Sabha at Madras on July 30th

TO WAIT ON CONGRESS CABINET

Another resolution was adopted to the effect that a deputation, consisting of Mr. Kotti Reddi and Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, M.L.A.s (Madras), and Mr. M. Tirumal Rao, M.L.A., (Central), should wait on the Congress Working Committee at its next meeting at Wardha on July 9 next to urge upon it the necessity for the immediate formation of the Andhra Province.

Later in the evening, a meeting was held, which was attended among others by Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the All-India States' People's Conference and of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and also member of the Congress Working Committee, and many M.L.A.s especially those belonging to Andhra.

The leaders exhorted the audience to agitate for the formation of the Andhra Province. The Andhra members of the Legislature were urged to speak only in the Telugu language.—United Press.

KISANS CONSIDER TENANCY BILL

Protest Against "Zulum" Of Police And Canal Officials

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, (By Mail).

A big Conference of Kisans of the District, convened by the District Congress Committee to consider over the proposals contained in the U. P. Tenancy Bill was held here this afternoon in the Town Hall. Mr. Vishnu Saran Dublish, President of the District Congress was in the chair.

Addressing the huge gathering Mr. Dublish said that the relief proposals as contained in the Bill were mild and were such as would not strike at the legitimate rights and demands of the Zamindars. Still the Zamindars were opposing them tooth and nail If, continued the speaker, the Zamindars forgot for a moment that they were possessors of fabulous wealth and vast properties and could live a luxurious life and looked at the other picture in its true perspective they would realise that there was nothing objectionable in those proposals.

After Mr. Chandra Shekher had read the salient features of the Government proposals and the amendments proposed by the District Congress and several speakers had delivered their speeches on them they were put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Conference thereafter passed a number of resolutions—The first resolution demanded the reduction of the present Canal rate to one half. By another resolution the Conference asked the Government to make a remission in the water rates and Malguzari on sugarcane crop for 1345 on account of its having been damaged by pest.

The Conference also demanded the release of the two students who have recently been convicted at Lucknow, the Chauri Chaura and the Gulaothi prisoners.

By another resolution the Conference desired an immediate change in the method of the appointment of the village Patwaris and demanded that they should not be appointed by the consent of the Zamindars by direct by the Government. Further that they should be transferred frequently

By the last resolution the Conference strongly protested against the 'zulums', generally perpetrated in the villages by the Police, the canal and other officials and demanded of the Congress Government their immediate stoppage.

PROSTITUTES' HOUSES LOOTED

Allegations Against Zamindar

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

A report received from Jalalpur near Allahabad states that a Zamindar of that town is alleged to have looted the houses of some prostitutes in his 'riyasat.'

Police are investigating into the matter.—United Press.

SUPPORT FOR U. P. TENANCY BILL

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

Basti, Sultanpur, Fatehgarh, Jaunpur and other districts in the United Provinces report that the Kisan Conferences held in those centres have proved successful.

The Conference supported the proposed United Provinces Tenancy Bill.—United Press.

ACTIVISATION OF CONGRESS MOVEMENT

Radical Youths Issue Statement Of Policy

The Gujara Radical Youths' Association, Ahmedabad, in the course of their statement of policy, as adopted by it stated:—

"We wish t explicitly state here and now tha this Association in the first plac cannot be and shall not be a polical party rigidly organised within the Congress. It will serve th purpose of an auxiliary force t the Congress. It will not in anyway help any move which may directly or indirectly weaken the Congress and thereby our struggl for national freedom. Our main oject is to see that the resolutions of the Congress regarding Coplete National Independence re effectively implemented ar to have the Congress programm and policy radicalised with a vi to come up to the ideal of te national democratic revolution

IMEDIATE WORK.

"With view to come nearer and near to the realisation of the principle and the programme of national reedom movement, the Associatn will immediately undertake he following types of work:—

(a) Dvision for the training of Coness youths for their intellectu and physical development b the organisation of gymnasium libraries, reading rooms, study cles etc.

(b) nrolment of Congress membs

(c) ctivisation of the Primary Congrs Committees.

(d) opularisation of the Congress rogramme and resolutions amor youths and general public.

(e) Training of selected youths for olic work, etc.,

(f) Release of all political prisone (irrespective of the nature and) e Gence).

(Establishment for civil ishes for all.

rking in this way we shall be able quicken the tempo of the polcal consciousness of the masses and thereby hastening the proce of the development of the nonal liberation movement towds its successful culmination in the establishment of the demratic state fully representative o the will of our people.

For Meerut Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, (By Mail).

At a general meeting of the Meerut District Congress Committee held here on Friday it was decided to hold the District Political Conference, in village Nahai in the Ghaziabad Tehsil. No definite date for the Conference has yet been fixed but it will most probably be held in the beginning of October.

The names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Deo, Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, Maulana Hifzul Rehman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were approved for the Presidentship of the Conference.

The Committee made certain amendments for submission to the U. P. Government in the U. P. Tenancy Bill. Budget for current year was also passed.

Our Goa Letter

More Political Arrests And Searches

Two English Schools Closed Down: Causes Of Police Action: Anti-Indian Colonial Legislation: Convicts Of Historic Trials Escape

(From Our Correspondent).
NOVA GOA, (By Mail).

Since the publication of my news letter of the 20th instant, some more arrests have been made and two English schools closed down by Government order.

'CENTRO REGIONAL' SEARCHED.

The British Indian subjects employed as teachers in some of these private Goan schools, are under the threat of dismissal and expulsion. Searches have been carried out in some of the houses and Dr. J. Menezes's house was thoroughly searched during his absence in Bombay. In addition to the "Youths' Club" (Club Juveniel) of Assolna, "Centro Regional," of Chinchim, another cultural association has been picked up for a search by the police. Since I wrote last, the Club has been officially dissolved, but, no reasons, so far as could be ascertained have been given to enable the the Club to defend against, or rebut any charge that could be brought against it.

CAUSE OF IRIVE.

From careful inquries made in various quarters, I could obtain no information that culd throw light on the motivaon of these searches and arrests. It is, however, said that the authorities received some anonymous letters regarding the alleged mpathy of the British Indian subjcts for the Indian National Congrss and this is attributed in well informed quarters to private enities and jealousies in the village.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

It would be interestin in this connexion, to note tha English education, while its mmercial value has always been cognised is looked askance at it official quarters and almost ll the schools that are run in G to promote this type of educion owe their existence to privat enterprise and general public nterest. According to my inquis, very few students have been listered this year in the Lyceums Portuguese schools) of Margao d Mapuca on account, among other reasons, of increased fees. This is regarded as distinctly harful to the cause of education and pread of culture. On the other hand, the Colonial pan-Portuguesenfiment explains the fears entained by the Goans regarding their future in terms of econominterests. The legislative enactment contemplated by the Colon Ministry under which recogni to medical degrees of the Briti Indian Universities would be rsed here affects many practitrs, some of them graduates of the Bombay University, and the ific. Its repercussions, too, on the erests of the emigrants are fed as the medical profession anothorities in Bombay are certain retaliate in a manner that afs a large number of patients of classes who take advantage of facilities of well equiped med and surgical service available Bombay, Miraj Vengurla and ot places in British India.

THREE CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Four days ago, three importa convicts escaped from the State jail. One of them is the notorious Reynolds the chief culprit in the well-known theft in the Old Goa Church. It is the second time Reynolds escapes from jail custody and the event has aroused universal interest here. The other one is Mascarenhas, who had been in jail for years as an under trial prisoner involved in a theft in the Vasco da Gama Church. The third one is a worker of Marmagao harbour who was convicted in connexion with the murder of Italian sailors. It would be interesting to recall that the famous Goan gangster Caldeira, who died only a few days ago, had escaped from the jail three times and was once apprehended and handed over by the Bombay police. But he escaped immediately and surrounded himself and confessed all his adventures to the police only a few days before dying (May the soul of this Goan Babu Chasmavala rest in peace!).

RESERVE BANK MUST COME TO ITS RESCUE

(Continued from page 14.)

cumstances at present are such that one cannot express his own ideas freely, but the natural question that arises in our minds is as to whether the Bank was sufficiently supported by our Reserve Bank in case she was deserving of such a support. When the Reserve Bank was established, the Indian public had naturally high hopes that it would come to the rescue of large Indian Banking Institutions in this country in case where an unjustified and artificial run were to threaten its destruction, and that thus our Indian Banks will be getting a substantial protection against such onslaughts. There are also certain allegations made by the Bank authorities against important persons and it is hoped that an impartial inquiry will be made under the auspices of our British Indian Government with a view to see as to whether there is any justification for such allegations. A Bank's credit as we all know is a very delicate item and any event which results in reducing that credit is not only unfortunate but most disastrous in its consequences. For the present, all that we can do is to express our great sympathy for the shareholders and depositors of this bank, and wish that efforts will be successfully made to see that this banking institution is saved, and if that cannot be done, to steer in such a manner as would ensure the safety of as much of the public money as is possible.

CONTINUOUS LABOUR TROUBLES

We are at present passing through a period of considerable labour unrest which is undoubtedly unfortunate for our industries. Naturally on the advent of a National Government, the labour leaders have come out to strike when the iron is hot, and have demanded the prize which in many cases, they have obtained. There are other cases where, the demand is strenuously resisted with the result that great loss is caused to both labour and the employing companies, i.e., the shareholders. As investors and shareholders, of our Joint Stock companies, through which these industries are worked, we may have labour that we have considerable sympathy for such demands that are just, but may also warn them that any excess committed in this direction may lead to far loss to labour than to the industry. In certain provinces like the situation is rather [illegible] it is being seriously considered as to whether industries should not be moved outside British India, i.e., to the Indian States where labour is not only cheap and plentiful but where the [illegible] labour legislation is either [illegible] or non-existent.

PRAVARA LEFT BANK CANAL AGRICULTURISTS CONFER

BELAPUR, (By Mail).

A conference of the Agriculturists and Landlords of the Pravara Left Bank Canal was held at Lar-Khandala near Belapur under the presidentship of Masantrao Naik, M.L.A., Nasik in order to ventilate the grievances of the agriculturists. The conference passed resolutions regarding "Cancellation of Factory Area. Supply of water to individual cultivators in Factory area. Construction of drainage in water-logged areas" and so on.

The Acid in Your Stomach Would Burn a Hole in the Carpet

When you feel indigestion pains, those pains are usually caused by too much acid in your stomach. Do you know, that acid is so powerful that it would burn a hole through a thick pile carpet? Chemists have proved that. They have poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (a reproduction of Stomach Acid) on to a carpet, and that acid has actually burned a six-inch hole, as shown in the photograph on the right.

If acid does that to a carpet you can imagine what it does to your stomach. Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that harmful excess acid—within a few minutes. Simply suck one or two Digestif Rennie Pastilles after meals or when you feel pains of indigestion.

Digestif Rennie Pastilles work in three ways—they contain antacids which neutralise acidity; absorbents which reduce stomach gas; and digestive ferments which actively aid digestion.

Rennies are a pleasant type of lozenge which dissolve in the mouth, and become active at once, because they reach your stomach full strength—not weakened with water.

Obtainable of Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Stockists:
Cam. Norton & Co.,
P.O. Box 888
BOMBAY.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 29

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	100	84	...	0.8	—1.3
Amraoti	90	74	...	10.2	+3.9
Akola	92	74	...	10.9	+5.7
Ahmedabad	95	79	0.1	7.8	+3.7
Ajmer	95	79	...	3.9	+1.7
Ahmednagar	81	71	T	4.5	—0.3
Ambala	103	80	...	3.4	—0.1
Allahabad	92	80	...	8.9	+3.4
Benares	92	81	...	9.1	+4.5
Bareilly	97	77	0.2	11.4	+6.6
BOMBAY	85	78	0.2	31.2	+13.7
Bangalore	82	65	...	2.2	—0.6
Bhopal	87	74	...	15.5	.....
Baroda	92	79	T	8.3	.....
Belgaum	78	68	0.4	7.5	—0.3
Bahawalpur	103	86	...	...	—0.6
Bijapur	87	71	...	5.6	+2.3
Bellary	92	77	...	0.9	—0.9
Bhavnagar	97	78	...	6.2	+2.2
Chittagong	83	76	0.6	28.0	—8.3
Calcutta	87	77	0.3	9.1	—2.3
Cuttack	89	74	...	8.3	—1.2
Cawnpore	94	80	...	9.7	+6.6
Calicut	87	75	0.1	34.6	+1.4
Colombo	85	77	0.2	1.5	—6.3
Cheerapunji	69	65	10.1	150.9	+55.2
Cocoanada	95	81	...	6.1	+1.5
Cochin	84	78	T	24.8	—2.9
Dehra Dun	92	72	...	14.8	+6.6
Delhi	101	86	...	1.9	—0.9
Dehra I. Khan	100	74	...	1.4	+0.8
Darjeelin	69	55	4.3	37.4	+14.2
Desa	97	79	...	2.7	+0.7
Dalhousie	...	...	...	8.8	+3.0
Fort Sandeman	100	73	...	0.9	+0.3
Gorakhpur	91	75	0.9	10.1	+3.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	74	...	...	...
Hyderabad (Sind)	114	83	...	1.5	+1.1
Indore	87	74	...	16.1	+10.6
Jhansi	92	78	...	9.6	+5.7
Jubbulpore	89	76	...	8.6	+1.7
Jacobabad	115	82	...	...	—0.2
Jaipur	95	79	...	4.4	+2.3
Karwar	85	75	0.2	28.4	—7.1
Karachi	88	81	...	0.1	—0.8
Kodaikanal	64	5.2	2.7	2.7	—1.2
Khandwa	88	74	0.1	15.0	+9.8
Lucknow	92	80	...	13.2	+9.0
Ludhiana	101	83	...	2.1	—0.2
Lahore	101	75	0.1	5.3	+3.7
Lyallpur	101	72	0.2	4.5	+3.4
Multan	103	80	...	1.2	+0.6
Mysore	82	66	...	1.4	—1.5
Madras	100	81	...	1.9	...
Maymyo	80	65	...	6.8	—1.9
Marmagoa	84	75	0.4	19.4	...
Malegaon	90	73	...	4.0	—0.1
Mussoorie	71	61	...	15.1	+10.0
Mahableshwar	65	61	6.6	78.4	+30.7
Murree	73	59	T	14.0	+10.3
Mount Abu	77	66	...	7.1	+2.4
Masulipatam	96	82	...	6.9	+2.6
Mandalay	94	75	...	4.0	—2.2
Mangalore	85	75	0.6	44.2	+8.6
Meerut	...	...	...	2.7	—0.1
Mercara	72	61	0.5	31.8	+6.4
Nagpur	88	76	...	14.4	+5.9
Ootacamund	60	51	T	3.3	—3.1
Patancheru	88	75	1.5	14.1	+6.3
Peshawar	101	76	...	0.7	+0.4
Poona	80	72	0.1	6.0	+1.4
Pachmarhi	70	67	0.2	16.2	+7.1
Port Blair	84	75	2.3	24.1	+5.3
Quetta	85	57	...	...	...
Ranchi	88	74	...	7.2	—2.0
Rawalpindi	95	75	...	13.5	+11.4
Rangoon	85	75	0.4	15.3	—2.1
Ratnagiri	84	74	1.6	49.7	+21.9
Rajkot	94	80	...	7.8	+3.7
Sialkot	98	80	...	6.9	+4.7
Srinagar	81	58	T	2.8	+1.4
Sholapur	87	72	...	9.0	+4.4
Shillong	73	65	0.6	19.1	+3.1
Simla	74	60	0.2	8.6	+1.9
Surat	88	79	0.3	14.4	+6.5
Salem	95	73	0.3	2.0	—0.9
Trichinopoly	97	79	...	0.5	—1.1
Trivandrum	85	78	...	7.5	—3.5
Vizagapatam	97	84	...	8.0	+3.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL, BIHAR AND ASSAM

POONA, June 29.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal and Bihar and fairly active in and around Konkan. Local rain is reported in East United Provinces. There has also been scattered showers in and around the Punjab, in the Central Provinces and South Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji 10 inches, Mahableshwar 7, Darjeeling 4, Durbhanga, Bogra, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Dhubri and Khandawa 3, Port Blair 2, Patna and Ratnagiri 1 1/2, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Gorakhpur and Bahraich 1, Belgaum, Mangalore, Mercara and Marmagoa 1/2.

Forecast until the evening of 30th—Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Assam and Bengal, in and around Konkan. There also will be scattered showers in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central Provinces and South Madras and a few dust or thunderstorms in and around the North Punjab.—A. P.

COLAB OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-6-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.30 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.3 degrees 0.9 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.6 degrees 0.5 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 229 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 31.20 inches

Total rainfall during the year 32.49 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-6-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HUPLA RIOTING CASE JUDGMENT

One To Hang And 13 Given Life Imprisonment

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 28.

In Hupla Rioting Murder Case one Muslim was sentenced to death and 13 to life imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Gulbarga, who delivered judgement yesterday.

The Sessions Judge after going through the case and hearing the arguments of both sides convicted and sentenced the accused on charges of rioting and murder of the police patel of Hupla village in Bidar District and two other Hindus.

It will be recalled that the conversion of a Hindu woman to Islam and her subsequent marriage to Shamsuddin and her abduction by certain Arya Samajists for reconversion led to considerable illfeeling between the two communities in the village. On June 29 last, a serious clash broke out wherein three Hindus, including the Police Patel, were killed and burnt by certain Muslims of the village and 19 others received injuries. The village consisted of 820 inhabitants, including 664 Hindus.

NADIAD NEWS

NADIAD, June 28.

The opening ceremony of the "Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya" established by the Mahagujarat Ayurvedic Medical Society and Vidyapeeth, will be made under the presidentship of Mr. Dadubhai Parshottamdas Desai, B.A., M.L.C., in the premises of the Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Saloon Bazar, Nadiad, on 30th June 1938 at 5-30 (S.T.)

NADIAD GRAMYA SAMITY

The following are the names of the candidates for the Nadiad Gramya Samity, selected by the President, Nadiad Taluka Samity:—

Ambalal Hiralal Modi, Kalidas Kalyanbhai Patel, Chimanlal Chhaganlal Narkhi, Chunilal Muljibhai Patel, Chunilal Ramanlal Saraiya, Chhotabhai Somanbhai Patel, Jashbhai Parshottamdas Desai, Dahyabhai Chaturbhai Desai, Bapubhai Kilabhai Patel, Babubhai Jashbhai Patel, Maganbhai Ambaidas Patel, Manibhai Motibhai Desai, Mansukhrama Motiram Rana, Ramanlal Motilal Gandhi, Satalal Govindbhai Vaidya, Hirabhai Somanlal Shah.

There are 11 seats in the Gramya Samity, Nadiad, while there are 16 candidates as stated above. The election will take place on Sunday (3rd July, 1938) at 8 a.m., at the Nadiad Taluka Samity Office, Seva Mandir.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 98 Oct. 127 Dec. 127 Jan. 128 March 130 May 130 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 1938 157/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.70 Rs. 53 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171—Liverpool May 1939 4.93 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A 1938 151/8—New York July 8.72 Rs. 44 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171—New York May 8.86 Rs. 28 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 28.

Broach J/A 1938 op 151 1/2; highest 152 3/8; lowest 151; closing 152 1/8.
Broach A/M. 1939 op 171 1/4; highest 171 7/8; lowest 179 3/4; closing 171 1/2.
Oomra July op 140 1/2; highest 140 1/2; lowest 140; closing 140.
Oomra D/Jan. op 152 1/2; highest 153; lowest 152 1/2; closing 153.
Bengal July op 115 1/2; highest 116; lowest 115 1/2; closing 115 7/8.
Bengal D/Jan. op 129; highest 129; lowest 129; closing 120.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 7 1/8.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 28.

SAKEL—	
July	12.50— 8.
November	13.08—10.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.16— 5.
October	10.29— 5.
GIZA—	
July	12.29— 5.
November	12.57— 7.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 29.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/6
4 per cent 1960-70	113/2
5 per cent 1945-55	117/12

BANKS.

Baroda	114/12
Bank of Hindusthan	34
Central	30/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1560
Imperial Bank P.P.	387/8
India Bank	141
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank XD	5/6

TEXTILES.

Ambica	240
Arun	407/8
Arvind	1060
Asok	360
B. Dyeing	772/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	189/8
Century	240
Central India	220
Colaba	138/2
Ahm. New Textile	505
Bharatkhand	2/00
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	357/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	143/2
Indore	52/8
Jubilee	192/8
Kohinoor	258/2
Laxmi Cotton	460
Mysore	93
Marsden	102/8
Morarji	1100
New Great	181/4
Raipur	650
Rajnagar	305
Simplex XD	76/4
Swadeshi	182/8
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1167/8
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	107/8
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1427/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	154/6
Tata Power Ord.	1350

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram.	122/13
Surat XD	169
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	275
Associated Cements	112
Belapur	152/8
Bombay Burma New	163/12
Bombay Burma Old	485
Bombay Steam	218/2
Bombay Telephone	82
Burma Corporation	6/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/1
Dalmia Cement	9/4
Indian Bleaching	123/2
Industrial Investment Tr.	39
Indian Radio Ord	390
Indian Radio Defd	500
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	23/4
Mysore Sugar	20
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	62
Scindia Steam	18/14
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	26
Tata Steel Ordy	218
Tata Steel Defd.	935

JUTES.

Birla Jute	13/4
Howrah	42/12
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	422
Kankanarrah	329
Lawrence	348
Reliance	55/4

The Military Accounts Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of the Central Legislature will meet in Simla from 20th July to 24th July Sir James Grigg the Finance Member, Government of India presiding.

DEARER SUGAR FOR JANJIRA PEOPLE

Sequel To Imposition Of Wharfage Duty

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIBAG, June 29.

During the regime of Rao Bahadur Kotak, Dewan of Janjira, the State added to its income by lakhs by arranging for steamships from Java to land sugar at Shrivardhan, a port in the State and sending it up the Ghauts in competition with Bombay Merchants.

During the last two or three years, however, sugar produced in the Deccan began to be consumed and Java sugar coming from Janjira State had no chance in the competition. Now, the steamers from Java do not stop here and yet the Janjira Durbar recovers a duty of Rs. 4 per bag on sugar coming from Bombay by way of wharfage duty.

The result is that Janjira State people have to pay dearly for their sugar. The Durbar, used to getting lakhs every year, cannot new reconcile itself to giving up the revenue.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 28

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	0 5 9
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 7 6
Turner and Newall	4 0 0
Associated Elec Industries	1 18 0
Attock Oil	1 15 0
Barsi Light Railways	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ord.	2 0 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 10½
Beira Railways	1 5 6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 3
Marconi International Marine	1 5 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol 26.25
General Electric Ordinary	3 17 0
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 6 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 1 9
International Rly of C America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 11 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 6 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 16 6
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 3 6
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 11.75
American Radiator	dol 18.75
Timken Roller Bearing, Co.	dol 44.00
American Can Company	dol 95.75
General Foods Corporation	dol 32.00
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 14 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 6
Bisichi Tin, Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 5 10½
Mawchi Mines Ltd	1 19 0
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd	0 12 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 16 6
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 18 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 9.18 p.c. p.a.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 29.

October	54.10—20
November	54.80—20

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 24th day of June, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	40,32,69,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	168,21,96,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,17,34,000
Total Notes issued	215,71,99,000
Total Liabilities	215,71,99,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 55.887 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	76,14,37,000
Total of A	120,55,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,50,83,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,28,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	215,71,99,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 24th June, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits: —	
(a) Government *	20,73,99,000
(b) Banks	18,00,84,000
(c) Others	57,47,000
Bills Payable	13,59,000
Other Liabilities	85,05,000
Rupees	50,30,94,000

*Includes £91,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	40,32,57,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	12,000
Rupee Coin	3,88,000
Subsidiary Coin	40,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,30,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	33,84,000
Balances held abroad**	2,04,67,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	12,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	6,57,69,000
Other Assets	90,37,000
Rupees	50,30,94,000

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 29.

Wheat	20,559 cwts.
Linseed	4,552 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	25 cwts.
Gingellyseed	629 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,264 cwts.
Castorseed	43 cwts.
Rice	6,134 cwts.
Myrabollams	23 cwts.
Cottonseed	17,166 cwts.
Mowraseed	445 cwts.
Gram	874 cwts.
Joowar	4 204 cwts.
Maize	146 cwts.
Barley	10 cwts.
Bajree	2,222 cwts.
Indian Sugar	14 067 cwts.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 28/27th June	1,766
Receipt into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2 161,075
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2 979,694
Decrease	618,619

Rs. 150 * * *
for a Sketch

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

(which must be strictly complied with.)

1. The Rs. 150/- will be awarded to the sender of the sketch deemed most suitable but the United India does not bind itself to use the sketch for which the prize is offered. In the event of the most suitable sketch being sent in by more than one competitor, the prize will be divided.

2. Every sketch to be submitted in connection with this Competition is to be submitted on the distinct understanding that, on such submission, it shall become the property of the Company.

3. Competitors may send in as many suggested sketches as they may wish

4. Each sketch must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, with the name and address of the competitor.

5. The decision of the Company as to the prize awards, or as to any other matter relating to this competition shall be accepted as final and binding by the Competitors, who shall enter the competition on that footing only.

6. All envelopes (properly stamped, if sent by post) containing the suggested sketches must be addressed "The United India Life Assurance Company, Ltd., United India Life Building, Post Box No. 281, Madras," and be marked "Sketch" and must arrive not later than August 1, 1938.

7. United India will not be responsible for any sketch being lost, mislaid, or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

8. Letters must not be enclosed with suggested sketches, and no correspondence will be entered into regarding the prize awards of this competition or anything connected therewith.

After over 32 years of service in the cause of Life Insurance in India, the United India now finds itself in need of a suitable Crest or Coat of Arms, that will symbolise the Institution and the service that it renders.

A prize of Rs. 150/- is offered for a suitable sketch for the Crest or Coat of Arms. The sketch should preferably be simple, striking, and unique, and capable of easy reproduction. Read the conditions of entry and send in your sketches as soon as possible so as to arrive not later than Monday, August 1, 1938.

UNITED INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING, P. O. BOX 281 MADRAS.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Trade And New Orleans Buying

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

BOMBAY, June 29

NEW YORK COTTON

Depressed sentiment prevailed during the early period in the New York cotton. The steadier stock market and better Liverpool cables enabled prices to rally up. New Orleans and Trade buying gave further impetus.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

The trading in wheat was quiet but prices continued steady on small purchases but general enquiry was lacking.

Prices in Linseed eased slightly under scattered selling. Later some steadiness ensued on some local support following quieter foreign cables.

GROUNDNUTS

Groundnuts opened easy and declined on lower foreign cables and liquidation with Spot houses selling. However, it rallied later on short covering and close quiet at Rs. 29-8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, June 29

Previous closing	8.69
To-day's opening	8.67
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, June 29

Previous closing	4.34
To-day's opening	4.31
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.32
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 150
April May 1939	Rs. 170

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 29

New York cotton sentiment was somewhat depressed but prices later rallied on good support accompanying steadier stock market and better Liverpool cables.

The trading in October commenced at 8.67 i.e. two points lower than last closing. Prices early eased under scattered July liquidation and lack of support but later the market developed better tendency on some trade and New Orleans buying, influenced by better stocks and partially unfavourable weekly weather reports, with the price recovering to 8.69.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.72/8.71) 8.69/8.69
October (8.73/8.71) 8.67/8.66
December (8.77/8.76) 8.74/8.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 29

American July (4.73) 4.68
American October (4.86) 4.81
Egyptian July (6.56) 6.42
Egyptian November (6.74) 6.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 29

The trading in Broach April/May commenced to-night at Rs. 165-12. The price improved to Rs. 169-10 but subsequently declined to Rs. 168-8. The closing price is Rs. 169.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 29

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop June July (£17 5/1 sellers) £17 1/2 paid and sellers
Dundee June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
Lightning June (£18 1/4) £18 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8 value) 6 13/16 value
Forward October December (7 paid and sellers) 6 15/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£185 1/4 buyers £185 3/8 sellers. Easier) £184 buyers £184 1/2 sellers. Irregular.
Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Easy) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£41 3/4 to £42 1/4) £40 3/4 to £41 3/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, June 29

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 77 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 29

U S Steel Common New Stock (del 52 1/2) del 53 1/2
General Motors (del 35 1/4) del 35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 29 5/8) del 29 5/8
U S. Steel Preference (del 106 1/4) del 102 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 29

Previous closing	4.95 5/8
To-day's opening	4.95 7/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.95 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 29

Previous closing	4.95.65
To-day's opening	4.95.43
To-day's closing	4.95.43

FRANC RATE

London, June 29

Previous closing	177.88
To-day's opening	177.90
To-day's closing	177.87

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 29

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar dollar at 4.95.43 and then improved to 4.95.50 with the subsequent tendency steadier.

Franc opened at 177.90 and continued very steady with small changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.193) 13.192
New York on Bombay (36.76) 36.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (94.20) 94.20
London Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-9) £7-0-8 1/2
Silver (19 1/16d.) 19 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 29

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Featureless. Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 29

Spot	(19 1/16d.) 19 1/16d.
Forward	(18 15/16d.) 18 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 29

SILVER

Silver ready	50	4	0
Silver Ashad	50	1	0
Silver Shravan	50	0	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	9	0
Gold Ashad	35	10	0
Gold Shravan	35	11	0
Sovereign	22	11	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 29

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July 77 and October 70 1/4. Prices declined on lower overnight foreign cables which brought in scattered selling and liquidation with sentiment adversely affected by Russian offers.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 29

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.75. Prices early declined on scattered selling and realising following lower foreign markets but later recovered partially on some local support with the rate improving to 0.75 3/8.

LINSEED AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 29

Wheat September	4	3	6
Wheat January	4	6	3
Linseed September	7	3	6

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, June 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday June 20	£92 3/4
Tuesday June 21	£92 3/4
Wednesday June 22	£92 3/4
Thursday June 23	£92 3/4
Friday June 24	£92 7/8
Monday June 27	£92 7/8
Tuesday June 28	£92 7/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 29

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 7/8) £92 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/8) 107 3/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 29

London stock exchange was quiet but steady in the absence of any fresh development.

Giltedged securities displayed steadier tendency but business was restricted. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 7/8 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-4 1/2) 12-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-3) 56-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (12-0) 12-0
Princhin Johnson (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 193. (£32 1/4) £32 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (37-6) 37-6
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48 1/4) £48 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Carreas A (£7-1 1/2) £7-1 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 137-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (98-9) 98-9
Bredfords Dye (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (37-6) 37-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-3) 36-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-4 1/2) dol 22
Inter Nickels (dol 47 3/8) dol 48 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (37-6) 37-3
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3
Empire of India (27-6) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-3) 27-3
Gule Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-10 1/2) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (81-10 1/2) 82-3
Trinidad Leasehold (100) 100-0
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 26-3
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 91-3
Burma Oil (83-9) 83-9
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (87-6) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £38 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£48) £47
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£17) £16 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£17) £16 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£125 3/4) £125 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/2) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continental Demand In Rubber

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 29

The Stock Exchange was initially idle with prices generally easing, but improved after Wall Street opening when Internationals led rally. Leaders in most groups recorded slight net gains.

Commodities mostly featureless but Rubber resumed advance on continental demand and better Wall Street, while Sisal responded to good trade buying.

Wall Street opened irregular and then firm.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, June 29

To-day's closing quotations:

Sind Cotton July	14	4	3
January	15	2	3
Punjab July	12	3	9
January	13	10	0
Desi American July	17	11	9
January	18	10	6
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat July	21	9	0
September	21	13	9
Tone: Quiet.			
Gram July	22	9	3
September	22	11	3
Toria July	34	5	6
September	34	12	0
Cottonseed July	15	9	9
September	16	1	0
January	15	11	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Easier Again

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Jutes in sympathy with weaker hessian market ruled easier again to-day, Howrahs came down to Rs. 40/6 from an opening of Rs. 41/2 but again rallied towards the close and business was also very much limited. Coals were easier and dull. In miscellaneous, sellers predominated amongst the more speculative issues and consequently share values dropped down to a considerable extent than yesterday's closing. For example Indian Iron after an opening of Rs. 24/6 receded to Rs. 23/3 during the day but recovered again slightly towards the close. Likewise Burma Corpn. came down to Rs. 6/4 Indian Copper to Rs. 2/3 and Steel Corpn. Ordy. to Rs. 5/5 and other industrials kept more or less unchanged. Government Securities were quiet but steady.

Following are the closing quotations.

Government Securities: three and half per cent. Government paper 98/9 three and half per cent. loan 1947/50 106/3, four per cent. loan 1960/70 112/14, five per cent loan 1940/43 106/14, five per cent loan 1945/55 117/15, five per cent. up bonds 1944 112/14 slot four per cent. Punjab bonds 1948 108/1.

Banks: Imperial Bank Conty. 385.

Railway: Mymensingh Bhairabazaar Rly. guaranteed 9.

Coals: Aldih 3/3 Bengal 316 small lot Bhalgora 3/12 Dhemo Main 11/12 East Coals: Aldih 3/3 Bengal 316 small lot, Bhalgora 3/12, Dhemo Main 11/12, East Indian 21/12, Equitable 35/12, Ghusick and Muslia 3, Hurriladih 13/10, Jaintv Central 1/12 Exdiv New Bandespur 16, Exdiv Newbeerbhoom 17/4, Pench Valley 30/8, Raneegunge 31/4, West Jamuria 27/4.

Jutes: Agarpara 13, Auckland 150, Belvedere 308, Slot Clive 19/8, Empire 2/12 Gourepore 471, Howrah 40/12, Hukumchand Ordy. 7, Slot Kanknarrah 309, National 19/1, Northbrook 31/4, Slot do Pref. 117, Anglo-India 270, Barnagore 112, Birla 13/4ct., Craig Pref. 26, Slots Ft. Williams 170, Kamarhatty 405ct. Slot Lawrence 330, Reliance 54/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 6/5, Consolidated Tin 5/2, Indian Copper 2/4, Rhodesia Copper 1/10, Dalmia Cement Ordy. 9/6, Do Defd. 3/4, Do Pref. 86 Slot Bengal Aerating Gas 51, Alkali and Chemical Pref. 104/8, Bengal Telephone Ordy. 18/4, Do Pref. 14/8, Cumdiv Dishergarh Power Pref. 115, Jubulpore Elec. 12/13, Burn and Co. Ordy. 218, Hukumchand Steel Ordy. 7/8 Indian Galvanizing 16/8, Indian Iron and Steel 23/10, Marshalls 1/8, Steel Corpn. Ordy. 5/5, Do Pref. 75, Soddlot Bi Corpn. Ordy. 3, Dunlop Rubber Ordy. 12/6, Do First Pref. 125, Do Second Pref. 94, Soddlot Indian Rubber Manfg. 21/8, Ex Div Publicith Society 7, Rohtas Industries Ordy. 22/10, Do Pref. 125/8, Star Trading and Investment Ordy. 27, British Burma Petrol 3/2, Tide Water oil 12/8, Titaghur Paper Ordy. 14/15, Cumdiv Do B Ordy. 15/8 Cumdiv Midnapore Zemindiary 79, Kuala Sidim Rubber 2.55, Bulands 9/12, Hattikhira 17/4, Jaibirpara 15/10, Namburnadi 5/3, Debentures seven per cent. 1938/43, Shree Radha Krishna Sugar 101/8, fiive per cent 1937/42/47 Star Trading and Investment 101.—A P.

POLICE OFFICIAL SENTENCED

(From Our Correspondent)

SANGLI, June 29.

Mr. R. K. Sabnis, till late the Sub-Inspector of Police at Kavathe-Mahankal in Sangli State, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 900 fine or in default three months servitude by Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Ilakha Magistrate of Sangli.

Mr. Sabnis was prosecuted under Sec. 353, 504 and 506 (2) of the Indian Penal Code for the offences of abusing the Mamlatdar of Kavathe-Mahankal and threatening him. Laxmi, the second accused, was awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or in default one month more for abetting the offence.

An appeal against the sentence has been preferred and bail has been applied for.

NANAVATI'S TALKS WITH "C. R."

Echo Of Travancore Bank Close Down

MADRAS, June 29.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, met the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, at the Secretariat, to-day.

It is understood that he had discussions with the Premier about the situation created by the suspension of business by the Travancore National and Quilon Bank.

Later, Mr. Nanavati met and discussed the situation with the Finance Secretary to the Madras Government.

Asked about the trend of discussions. Mr. Nanavati refused to divulge anything. He will have further discussions with the Premier in the course of a day or two.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE BANK'S APPEAL

Opposition To Appointment Of Liquidator

TRIVANDRUM, June 29.

The appeal filed by the Travancore National and Quilon Bank against the order of the District Judge of Quilon appointing a provisional liquidator for the Quilon offices of the Bank pending disposal of the petition for winding up, came up before Mr. Justice G. Parameshwaran Pillai and Mr. Justice Sankarasubba Iyer at the Travancore High Court this afternoon.

After arguments by Mr. K. T. Thomas, Counsel for the Bank, and Mr. Kayalam Parameswaram Pillai for the petitioner, the court adjourned.—A.P.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

BANGALORE, June 29.

Mr. T. Ramchandra (Labour nominated) raised the question of "Temple Entry" in the Mysore Legislature this afternoon in the form of a token cut during the voting of grants.

Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar (retired member of the Executive Council and Chairman of the Constitutional Reforms Committee) speaking against the cut motion, observed that there was no more ardent and enthusiastic advocate of "Temple Entry" than the Premier of Madras, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, but even he, when entrusted with the responsibility of administering the Province, had to admit that in religious matters, they could not legislate, unless there was an overwhelming public opinion in support of it.

After further discussion the token cut urging grant of Temple Entry in Mysore, was withdrawn by the mover.—A. P.

Two Divergent Meetings In Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 29.

Two meetings for diametrically opposite reasons were held at a distance of about fifty paces from each other behind the Dulya Maruti Temple in Ganesh Peth last night. Mr. Daware, who had opposed the holding of a Congress meeting under a Muslim President in that temple, was condemned in one meeting and was congratulated in the other.

The atmosphere being tense in the locality over the objects of the two meetings, strict police "bundobust" was maintained and lathi police were posted in readiness for emergency.

(Continued in Col. 5).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 29

F F Campbell ss Pres Polk of 6304 reg tons, Captain C W Hawkins, arrived from Los Angeles via American, Ports, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain A Capurro arrived from Shanghai via Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons Captain S Shepherd sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

T Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Captain J Beattie sailed for Jeddah via Aden and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

N B Kaisha ss Akanisan Maru of 2802 reg tons, Captain H Miyamoto sailed for Okha, Cutch, Kundla and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain A Capurro sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-6-38.

S S Strathmore (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Durenda (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan Europe and American Ports via London.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 29

5 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 5-7 K Nixon
6 Sturmfels 3834 Antwerp 1-7 L Edwards
8 Floristan 3483 London 2-7 Grahams T.
9 Ampleforth 2765 Port Said for orders 2-7 Ralli Bros.
Jetty End Tairea 3756 N F 20-7 M M
10 Karanja 4646 Durban 6-7 M M
13 Alipore 3241 Japan 6-7 M M
14 Tokiwa Maru 4281 Japan 1-7 N Y Kaisha
15 Sutherland 2953 Port Said for orders 2-7 L Dreyfus.
17 Notos 1697 Ras Mallap N F J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 29-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 30-6 M M
5 Janaki 530, Tuticorin 2-7 Malabar Steamship
10/11 Hatimura 4158 Karachi NF M M
12/13 Akagisan Maru 2801 Okha 30-6 M B Kaisha
16 Pres Polk 7004 New York 1-7 F F Campbell

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Genoa 3126 Rangoon 2-7 M M
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 29-6 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
N/C Jalajyoti 2698 NF NF Scindia S N
D/E Jalamani 2346 Karachi 29-6 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 6-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 7-7 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Elysia 6-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 19-7 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Enggano 30-6-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 7-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rind. 4-7-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Ernebank 30-6-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 1-7-38 M M

FROM GENOA

Hilda 3-7-38 L Triestino
Moncalieri 4-7-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 30-6-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 2-7-38 N Y Kaisya
Burdwan 3-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 8-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 23-6-38 O S Kaisha
Kaiso Maru 30-7 N Y Kaisya

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 1-7-38 T Morrison
Akbar 4-7-38 T Morrison

FROM BASRA

Baroda 30-6-38 M M
Bamora 4-7-38 M M
Vita 2-7-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Hatipara 3-7-38 M M
Falamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Gamboda 30-6-38 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Naringa 30-6-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalamohan 27-6-38 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Jalavihar 29-6-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Braunfels 30-6-38 L Edward
Durenda 29-6-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S
Burdwan 5-7-38 P and O S
Durenda 6-7-38 M M
Ranchi 9-7-38 P and O S
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S
Fioristan 2-7-38 Graham
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 5-7-38 K N
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Li
FOR HAMBURG
Goldenfels 29-6-38 L Edw
Sturmfels 1-7-38 L Edwa

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Polk 1-7-38 F F Campbell
Ernebank 2-7-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Hilda 4-7-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Alipore 6-7-38 P and O S N
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Yokiwa Maru 1-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 30-6-38 M M
Barala 29-6-38 M M
Jamora 6-7-38 M M
Vita 7-7-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 29-6-38 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 28-6-38 T Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Ampleforth 2-7-38 Ralli Bros.
Sutherland 2-7-38 L Dreyfus

FOR RANGOON

Gogra 3-7-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-7-38 M M
Moncalieri 5-7-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Agra 7 K Nixon
Toyama Maru 7-7-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL SAILING DATES

S S Chyebas 28-6-38
S S City of Agra 27-6-38
S S Parvati 9-6-38

EXPORTS

S S Florist for London: 10 bags fish maws L Jewraj; 2100 bags gr nut oil cake H Raji; 102 drums castor oil A Hargovind; 12 bags copper scrap Dadbhawalland Dadbhawalla; 8 bales goat skins Syed F Janmahomed.

For Hull: 67 bags gr nut oil cake Textile and Industrial Trading Agency.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg: 50 bales ctn waste an C Jairam; 4160 bags gr nut oilcake H Rawji; 1511 bags gr nut oilcake K Prasad; 50 bales raw cotton Ladha; 116 bales cotton fly Sapt Products (India); 33 bags gum B Jaf.

For Antwerp: 160 bags valonia V Khimji;; bags old buffalo pickers N A Gin 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 0 bales cotton fly V P Maskai.

For Rotterdam: 4000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Cherbhoy.

For Trinidad: 20 bags fennel seed J Hasmukh; 15 bags mustard seed J Hasmukh.

For Genburg: 68 bales cotton fly L O Vo

S S Polk for New York: 50 bales cotton de P D Vora; 9 bales wln rugs Cand Kings (Agents)

For Goa: 40 bags sandalwood C Morarji

S S Shore for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Ramji; 500 bales raw cotton S R Khan; 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Okha: 2000 bales raw cotton K Devch

S Syrian Bank for New York: 27 bags I T Thakershi; 3200 bags myrabolls J Hasmukhlal.

For Montreal: 250 drums castor oil The Gastik Oil Mills.

For Philadelphia: 50 bales wool raw Cla and Smith.

S Victoria for Alexandretta: 42 bs ctn yarn A H Dias.

S Strathmore for Sydney: 18 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia; 100 bales ctn twi Waste clean Jassain Carpet.

For Brisbane: 10 bales ctn piecegoo N Wadia; 200 bags myrabollams c H Bhagwandas.

For Adelaide: 15 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia.

For Fremantle: 46 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia.

For Auckland: 12 bales ctn twist Barot Bros.

S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe: 10 tons steel scrap A Popatlal; 106 bales raw V Ladha; 100 bales cotton N Nagshi; 300 bales cotton raw Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw Vak; 435 bales cotton raw A Podar; bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 275 bales cotton raw N Futehally.

S Durenda for London: 13 bales hides tanned P F Boyce; 9 bales goat skins tanned Ralli Bros; 1960 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 630 bags cowrah meal N J Shah; 1176 bags cowrah meal J Abdulla; 331 bags horn meal A Burjor; 411 bags fennel seed Dwarkadas; 1100 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 200 bundles aluminium ingot Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd; 2 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham; 22 cases chrome box sides tanned D Abraham; 667 bags ctn seed oil cake R Ratilal; 30 bales wln carpets M Mackenzie.

For Hull: 671 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 267 bags horn meal A Burjor.

For Havre: 280 bags gum N Muljee, 371 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros.

For Toranto: 18 bales wln carpets M Mackenzie

For Dunkirk: 550 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 66 bs wool raw David Sassoon; 23 bales wool raw M Umersey; 23 bales wool raw M Motilal; 20 bales wool raw The Anglo Siam Corpn; 680 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 10 bales waste The Overseas Ctn Waste; 125 bales raw cotton Bombay Co: 8 bales raw wool H A Mahomed.

For Glasgow: 675 bags linseed cakes expeller K Devchand.

For Manchester: 62 bales raw cotton A Clayton: 50 bales cotton fly Champaklal.

IMPORTS

S S Gayana Agents M Mackenzie from Chittagong: 14635 bags ctn seeds; 205 bags chillies.

From Madras 50 bales cotton; 140 bags sandalwood billets.

From Calcutta 5167 bags sugar; 215 bales gunny bags; 60 bags flour; 197 coils sisal rope, 78 drums fire clay; 49 cases medicines; 600 drums red lead; 4334 bags rice; 1411 bags betelnuts; 137 bags, chors grain, 47 drums glycerine; 9970 piece fire bricks; 117 coils yellow rope; 318 bundles stl pipes; 3799 pieces

(Continued from column 7.)

fittings; 90 bundles canes; 2706 pcs pipes; 250 cases cigarettes; 414 cases pipes, 120 drums red lead oxide; 65 coils manila rope; 1450 drums linseed oil; 370 drums paint; 231 bags chillies; 190 cases printed tined sheets; 56 pkgs white lead dry; 75 slabs tin blocks; 537 chests tea; 75 bales jute canvas, 265 bales h cloth.

From Colombo 4095 bags copra, 82 bales mattress fibre; 200 bags arecanuts, 55 chests tea.

S S Begum Agents T Morrison from Colombo. 3000 bags copra.

From Cochin: 984 bundles coir yarn; 76 bundles coir rope.

From Madras: 127 pcs motor car tyres; 170 cases nails; 1166 pcs bronze scrap metal; 454 bales raw cotton.

From Calcutta: 4108 tons coal; 145 bales hess cloth 107 bags betelnuts.

From Vizagapatam: 1654 bags niger seed.

From Tuticorin: 67 bags cardamoms; 110 cases coir yarn; 176 cases cotton yarn.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 1859 baskets wet dates; 100 bundles dry dates; 200 bags mash.

From Karachi: 9037 bags wheat; 1398 bags gram flour, 80 bags maize; 159 bags wheat flour; 401 bags rgam chuni; 217 bags gram; 179 bags zira white; 62 cases assafotida; 170 bales cotton.

S S Hatimara Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 2000 tins safety matches; 274 blocks white metal; 137 bags betelnuts; 662 pieces desk planks; 4900 bundles teak boards; 768 pcs teak planks; 941 pcs teak squares; 145 pcs teak sleepers 52782 pcs teak scantlings; 1659 pcs eng floor boards.

From Cochin: 375 bags cocoanuts; 402 bags cashew kernals.

Long Liquidation On New York Cotton Market

JULY NOTICES PRACTICALLY STOPPED

Market Steady On Recent Big Textile Business

BOMBAY, June 29.

The New York cotton market was not greatly more cheerful owing to the fact that interest concentrated on July liquidation. There were 51,800 July notices, practically all being stopped, thus causing July to sell at a premium over October. The market otherwise was uninteresting.

The market opened steady in moderately active trading with interest centered on July liquidation. Otherwise the market was inactive. After early steadiness on further rains and firmness of stocks, prices eased on long liquidation and New Orleans and local selling. Demand was less active and textiles were quieter but firm.

At the opening July was one point up at 8.72 and declined to 8.69 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced to 8.78 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of one point for July while other positions declined one to three points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.82 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet but steady with a limited business. July option advanced 6 points and other months losed 2 points down. Spot cotton prices registered a rise of 5 points at 8.85 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with July 4.70. There was Bombay selling. Market reacted to shortage of contracts and more favurable Egyptian advices. Later on improved on New York cables and trade calling but eased on lower Bombay and profit taking. The market closed at decline of 4 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed points down at 4.330.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton. Gi futures closed 3 points up to 7 points down. Uppers futures closed 3 to 6 pints lower. The Alexandria cotton meet was quiet. Sakels futures market closed 8 to 10 points down and Ashmai futures were 5 to 6 points down.

ACREAGE ESTATES.

"The downward movent in cotton prices last week became more strongly pronounced in the past week, carrying the market to new lo levels for the season, with a steep fine of five dollars per bale in ten d. The action of the market is interpr to indicate that it is now being influced more by world conditions, and re is much comment on the failure the Government's loan and crop cont to sustain values.

The decline was accompanied by continued active foreign selli liquidation by way of undoing sprea and hedging of foreign growths, nd the low levels uncovered stop-loss ers which resulted in increased dome liquidation by longs, who had n holding in the expectation that e market would advance from the an price. Buyers were very cautious ng to the lack of any business improvment, the action of the stock marke e continued inactivity of textile e mills' curtailment, and the absen of spot demand.

OUTSIDE BUYIN

The decline to approxi ly 7-3/4 cents, however, attracted incid new outside buying on the theory prices were low enough, and conseq the market to-day has been ste on Wall Street and western buy and covering.

Crop and weather news has more favourable this week although there have been numerous complaint the retarding influence of cold nig and excessive rain in portions of th tral belt. Acreage estimates differ ely the "Journal of Commerce" ates 26,100,000 acres and Fairchild 4,000 acres, with a condition of 78 pint. and an indicated crop of 12,900,00 es. McFadden's acreage estimate ites a decrease of 22 to 25 per cent. nd says that farmers are complying th their acreage allotments.

Washington reports say that Se Bankhead, McGill, and Gillette e offered a bill amending the secti the Farm Act which deals with providing that conditions m deemed to call for a mandatory not only on August 1 but at any stage of the marketing season. proposal has been made concurrentl the House, nor are there any in tions of the probable attitude of Agricultural Committee to such a posal."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-32 a.m.) ..... 8.78+07

N. Y. July Lowest (10-11 a.m.) ..... 8.69—02

Liverpool July Highest ..... 4.74—01

Liverpool July Lowest ..... 4.69—06

Messr. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Geo, H. McFadden and Bro. cabled:

Market steady on recent big textile business, continued unfavourable weather considerable area in South. Would buy on easy spots.

Their Liverpool agents cabled:

Market affecter by heavy July tenders and demand indifferent. Weather unfavourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Large tenders promptly taken up. Fair demand for goods. Good undertone. Weekly weather report expected unfavourable."

"Relative firmness July chief sustaining influence. Largely technical bullish enthusiasm waning. Think temporarily high enough."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Reactionary sentiment apparent reluctancy outside interests follow further immediate advance induced scattered liquidation prompt stopping heavy tenders by large spot house firmness. July sustaining influence.

Delivery notices heavy Spot interests are selling, we are inclined to feel recent advance discounts the favourable factors and that some reaction is justified hot dry weather needed generally.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Midnight-to-day-light weather report less favourable. Temperature lower. Light rains in East belt and Texas.

New York.—July liquidation with tenders stopped by spot house. Moderate profit-taking absorbed by trade.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy. Local showers.

Central:—Partly cloudy.

Western:—Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 28.

July	8.72+01
October	8.69—03
December	8.75—03
January	8.78—02
March	8.82—01
May	8.86—01
Middling spot	8.82+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 28.

July	8.80+06
October	8.79—02
December	8.87—02
Middling Spot	8.85+05

11 a.m. Ranges.—

July	8.74/8.74
October	8.74/8.74
December	8.80/8.80

Noon Call:—

July	8.74
October	8.73
December	8.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 28.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 28.

June	4.71—04
July	4.71—04
August	4.75—04
September	4.80—04
October	4.84—04
November	4.86—04
December	4.87—05
January	4.89+05
February	4.90—05
March	4.92—05
April	4.93—05
May	4.94—06
June	4.95—06
Middling spot	4.93—02

10-12 a.m. quotations.—

May	4.70
October	4.84

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 28.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.95,65
Paris	177,88
Berlin	12.30 1/
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	5.00 7/
Amsterdam	8.95 5/1
Brussels	29.21 3/4
Milan	94.20
Berne	21.62 1/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£11/12/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/10/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£13/0/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£11/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£11/5/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers	33/9
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	32

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 28.

upee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
dian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/8
dian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 7/8
dian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 50/55	£112 1/4
sols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
version Loan 3 1/2 per cent 61	£102 1/4
Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 ding Loan 4 per cent 0/90	£101 3/4 £113 1/8
ry Bonds	£111 5/8
tered Bank of I. A. and n	£11 5/8
kong and Shanghai Bank don Reg.	£89
al Bank o India	£37 3/4
O Banking Corporation	£8 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 28.

S sheets standard ribbed P sellers	6 15/16

LINSEED OIL

London, June 28.

Oil London per cwt July sellers	23/1 1/2
Oil London per cwt Sept/Dec. sellers	23/1 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 29.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 170/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 169/14 on scattered general liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 169/14. Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 150/4 and the tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point, but it opened 4 points down and later was reported 2 points lower. The local market was barely steady with a restricted turnover and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938		149	2 0
Broach A/M 1939		169	0 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra July		136	14 0
Oomra D/J		150	12 0
F G M —			
Bengal July		113	12 0
Bengal D/J		127	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		121	118	115	112
Punjab		121	118	115	112
Rajputana		121	118	115	112
Oomra No. 3	145	142	139	136	
C P. No. 1	158	155	152	149	
C P No. 2	150	147	144	141	
Broach No. 2		154	152	150	148
Punjab-Ame		178	175	172	169
Surat		206	203	200	197
Rajpipla		198	195	192	189
Navsari		212	209	206	203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 29.

Bengal Superfine	117/19
Bengal Fine	114/15
Bengal F.G.	112/13
C. P. 1	149/54
C. P. 2	144/45
Arvi	145/46
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	137/41
Khandesh	124/29
Jalna/Sailu	129/32
Burwah/Sanavad	141/44
Khandwa	142/44
Harda/Khirkiya	143/44
Mathia	119/24
Malkapur	134/37
Coach	150/51
Punjab 4 F.	168/74
Punjab 289F.	195/205
Sind N. T.	180/85
Kampala	272/73
Jinja	258/60
Navsari	212/14

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		53,749	205,651
Central India		44,057	335,597
Barsi and Nagar	141	149,359	174,137
Hyderabad Gaorani		40,254	101,494
Berar	101	323,348	579,168
Central Provinces	118	89,456	579,168
Total Oomras	360	691,225	1,509,938
Dholera		130,485	162,065
N W Provinces		2,927	3,848
Rajputana		18,100	95,625
Sind Punjab	162	516,535	336,506
Broach		251,375	540,143
Coompta and Dharwar	479	54,088	66,482
Westerns Northerns	479	22,724	38,491
Cocoanada		23	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	93	4,380	17,268
American		177,828	18,663
Egyptian African and Sudan	3,609	487,395	386,232
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	5,182	2,366,257	2,981,601

Export From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		1,649	290,453 437,635
Japan and China		1,050	616,096 1,375,699
Coast Ports			56,314 32,936
Up-country by Rail			331,681 252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			20,573 21,891
Total		2,699	1,315,117 2,120,693

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
B P Bales		
Receipts to date 28-6-38	7773000	6738000
Receipts yesterday 28-6-38	4000	2000
Exports to date 28-6-38	5722000	5598000
Stock at Ports 24-6-38	2518000	1229000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-6-38	2097000	962000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-38	1153000	886000
Visible Supply 24-6-38	5985000	3425000
Quantity in sight 24-6-38	13399000	12957000
Quantity out of sight 24-6-38	10295000	12784000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 29

Weather cool in Eastern Belt. Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt, Louisiana and West Texas. More rain expected.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 28.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.06—3.
July	6.52—7.
October	6.74—2.
November	6.74—2.
January 1939	6.84—0.
March	6.92—0.
May	6.98+3.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.96—0.
July	5.81—3.
October	5.80—5.
November	5.85—5.
January 1939	5.90—5.
March	5.94—6.
May	5.98—6.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 29.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-0-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 177.88 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 5/8. London silver prices spot was unchanged at 19 1/16 but forward quotation was 1/16d. up at 18 15/16d. India was a small buyer and offerings were small. Buyers were satisfied and later on the market was idle. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures also closed unchanged. Shanghai T.T. on London was 0.8 3/4. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready		35	9 0
Ashad deliver		35	9 6
Ashad Teji-mandi		0	2 3
Shrawan delivery		35	9 9
Shrawan Teji-mandi		0	5 0

SILVER

Ready		50	4 0
Ashad delivery		50	1 0
Ashad Teji-mandi		0	10 0
Shrawan delivery		49	15 6
Shrawan Teji-mandi		1	0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 28.

Spot	19 1/16
Forward	18 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 28.

June	42.50
July	43.20
September	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, June 28.

Copper	£37 13 9
Spelter	£13 10 0
Lead	£14 7 6
Tin	£187 5 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 28.

August	4s. 11 1/4d.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 29

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£37-15-0
Electrolytic Copper	£42-5-0
Dombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 36-12-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 28.

July	£10-8-9.
August	£10-10-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 29.

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening		29 11	0
Highest		29 12	0
Lowest		29 8	0
Closing		29 8	0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening		29 10	0
Highest		29 10	0
Lowest		29 7	0
Closing		29 8	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening		19 2	6
Highest		19 5	0
Lowest		19 2	6
Closing		19 2	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 28.

July	77 3/4d.
October	71d.
December	70 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 28.

July	dol 0.75 1/2.
September	dol 0.76 5/8d.
December	dol 0.78 3/8.

New York Sugar

New York, June 28.

September	1.81.
March	1.90.
May	1.91.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-1-0.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-13-0.
Suraya Rs. 12-8-0.
Java Spot Rs. 5.40.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCK

Simla, June 28

The following is an abstract statement of sugar production and stocks:

On the basis of returns received under sugar production rules 1935 the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for sugar production and stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending 31st May 1938.

1. Opening stock (at Factories)	8,993,512
2. Production of sugar (for the fortnight)	73,998
3. Despatches of sugar (for the fortnight)	07,078
4. Closing stock (at Factories)	7,995,432

—A. P.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 29.

Sampin opening.—	
August	208.50— 0.
September	209.00— 0.
October	208.00—150.
December	207.00—390.
Sampin closing.—	
August	207.90— 60.
September	207.00—200
October	207.00—250.
December	204.80—610.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 29.

2 3/1 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/13
3 per cent (1963-65)	98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/13
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1970 B P L	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
5 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—Market steady and quotations practically unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 29.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 23/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 25/32 to Dec.
Bank's buying T T	1/5 13/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/5 29/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	273 3/8
Bank's buying T T	271
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,306
Bank's buying T T	1,336
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	79 1/8
Bank's buying T T	78 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 7/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	54
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	89 3/4
CROSS RATE—	

New York/London 4.95.43 28th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 29th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 3/4 29th instant
Java/London 8.94 1/4 29th instant.
London/Paris 177.88 28th instant.
London/Belgium 29.21 3/4 28th instant
London/Switzerland 21.62 1/8 28th instant.
London/Berlin 12.30 1/4 28th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th instant.
London/New York 4.95.65 28th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 1/4 28th instant.
London/Italy 94.20 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-10 27th instant.
Gold £7-0-9 28th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 28th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 27th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 15/16 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant.
Silver New York Forward 43 28th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Bombay, June 29.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	92 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loans	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	37/6

London Stock Exchange Closely Watch Commodities

London, June 28.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

Market generally closely watching commodities. Very sensitive to fluctuations and displaying extreme caution. Gilts steady Industrials slightly easier but Oils good. Richard Thomas showing definite advance on reported improved outlook.

Camniel Laird	8
Richard Thomas	4
Westland Aircraft	7
Imperial Airways	26/6
Morris Motors	28/6
Tube Investments	80/9
Anglo Alpha cement	6/6
Turner Newall	80
British Celanese II	4/6
Assam Dooars	42 1/4

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, June 29

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. June 103 August 102 October 101
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 113 August 114 October 114
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 155 August 154 October 154

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

General Liquidation In Share Bazar

TRADERS CAUTIOUS AND RESTRICTED TURNOVER

Tata Steel Shares Decline

BOMBAY: June 29.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quietly steady and U. S. Steel shares gained Dol. 1/8, but the market seems to be in a reactionary tendency, keenly watching American business situation.

The present rise is based on hopes of constructive effects of the spending and lending programmes, but Big Business is still hesitating to offer effective co-operation to Washington administration.

There is considerable change in the general sentiment and in place of dull markets we have now fairly active markets with increased speculative enthusiasm. U. S. Steel shares have advanced from Dol. 39 to 54, which is about 33 per cent. rise on the bottom level. It remains to be seen whether the industry has improved to that extent. Latest advices show that Steel production is about 28 per cent.

The undertone of the market is good, but the recent rise seems too rapid and to maintain stability of the price structure it is essential that we must have technical reactions. Thus the present tendency seems natural indicating scope for further improvement in the long run in line with trade recovery.

The local market is more cautious and traders are not inclined to increase risks. There was steady liquidation to-day and the market was quiet. It being also the end of the month, much of the attention is diverted to transfers.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 795 and closed at Rs. 791. Century shares were quiet at Rs. 240 and Nagpurs closed at Rs 220-8. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 258-12.

Associated Cements opened at Rs. 114 and weakened to Rs. 112-8. Hydro-Electric shares were quiet with a small business.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 968 and steadily declined to Rs. 927 and closed at Rs. 930. Ordinary shares also opened at Rs. 223 and eased off to Rs. 217. Second Pref. shares closed at Rs. 170-3.

Bellapurs were barely steady at Rs. 153 and Bombay Steams changed hands at Rs. 218-8. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 495 and prices declined to Rs. 486.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 29.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	338	12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	791	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 q)	240	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	220	8
100 COLABA (Rs 4)	138	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1 E D. Sassoon Df (nil)	0-5	6
100 Finlay (Rs 5 y)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	143	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	53	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	110	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	258	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471	4
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100	0
250 Model	39	8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	132	8
100 Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	61	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	76	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	183	8
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100	10
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	N 1,160	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	827	8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,561	4
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	338	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	140	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	115	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	6

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	112	8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
10-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	31	0
20 Mercantile	55	8
15-70 New India (Rs. 14)	40	12
200 Oriental	4175	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1,430	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123	0
100 Bhandup Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	14
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	6
100 Karachi (4)	215	10
10 Poona (4)	196	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3.)	154	8
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,352	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	938	12
100 C. Province	101	8
10 Dn Baramati	104	8
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	726	4

MINING

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	4
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	23	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	35	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD (Rs. 39-8-8)	930	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	217	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	280	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	153	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	218	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	486	8
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	165	10
6sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	1 9

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 29.

Bombay Dyeing (801) 795 790 794 790 791
Century (243/8) 244 241 240
Central India (221/8) 221 219 220 220/8
Kohinoor (262) 261 257 258 258/12
New Great (185) 182
Simplex (77) 76
Swadeshi (187) 184 185 183/8
Associated Cement (114) 114 113/8 113 112/8
Andhra (1437/8) 1435 1430
Tata Hydro (154/6) 154
Tata Power (1380) 1360 1352
Tram. Ord. (123/8) 123/8 122/8
T. Steel Dfd. (960) 968 950 945 938 933 929 937 936 928 927 920 930
T. Steel Ord. (225) 223 221 220 218 220 219 216 217
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171/8) 170/12 170/8
Bellapur (157) 154 153/8 153
B. Steam (219) 218 218/8
B. Burma (499) 495 491 492 490 486

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Lt. Pfd. 5 p.c. "A"	31
Amr. Foreign Power Com.	4
Am. Foreign Power Gold D 5 p.c.	55
American Foreign Power Pfd 7 p.c.	20
Electric Power and Light	11
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	138 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	485
Western Union Telg.	25 1/4
Canadian Pacific	7
Great Northern Pfd.	17 1/4
New York Central	14 1/4
Southern Pacific	14
Gillette Safety 5 Pfd.	57
Texas Corporation	42 1/4
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 "A"	23
United States Steel	53
Bethlehem Steel	56 1/4
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	93
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Chrysler Motor	56
General Electric	39 1/2
Aviation Corporation	4 1/4
Union Carbide	77 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Socony	14 1/2
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	26
Schnele Distillers 5 1/2 Pfd.	68

Turnover 12,50,000 shares; think likely to sell lower.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 28.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	4
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	123	8
50 I. Invest Trust	39	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	655	0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	62	8
16 Scindia	18	14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	70	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	8
7-p.c. Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76	10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938

Coalition Plan For Bengal And Assam

Congress Executive To Consider Question

BIHAR PACT WITH ZEMINDARS BREAKS DOWN: ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED 'SINE DIE': C. R.'s PARTY ATTACKED'

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 29.

I understand on excellent authority that the Working Committee at its meeting to be held on July 9 will consider the question of forming coalition ministries in Bengal, Assam and in all probability permit Congress Assembly parties in these provinces to form same on the basis of the Congress programme.

BIHAR ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

Break-down In Congress-Zamindar Agreement

PATNA, June 29.

Due to an entirely unexpected development the Bihar Assembly adjourned "sine die" soon after meeting this morning.

After question time the leader of the opposition made a submission that he had received a telegram from Moulana Abul Kalam Azad seeking information regarding the reported break-down of the Congress-Zemindar agreement in Bihar.

Mr. C. P. N. Sinha said that in view of the development he would request the Leader of the House to consider whether they should proceed with the bills at present before the house or place the matter before Maulana Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad at whose instance the Congress-Zaminder agreement was evolve.

The Prime Minister agreeing, requested the Speaker to adjourn the House 'since die'—A. P.

ATTACK ON MADRAS PREMIER'S PARTY?

Alleged Beating Of Congressmen Ey Black Flag Demonstrations

VIRUDHUNAGAR, June 28.

A party of Congressmen were attacked by Black Flag Demonstrators while returning to Virudhunagar according to reports here.

The Premier after addressing the Ramnad Taluk Conference at Aruppukottai was returning to Virudhunagar yesterday when about 50 black flag demonsrators stood on either side of the road shouting slogans as the Premier's car passed by.

The car following the Premier's at a little distance was stopped by the demonstrators who formed a cordon round the car and some inmates of the car are reported to have been beaten with sticks. The car was also slightly damaged.

A third car was also similarly stopped and stoned.

Mr. K. S. Muthuswami, Vice Chairman of Virudhunagar Municipality and the Secretary of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, were among those seated in the car and when one of them got down and challenged them the demonstrators withdrew and left the place.

These incidents were not brought to the notice of the Premier till he left Virudhunagar. A complaint has been made to the police authorities to-day in this connection.—A.G.P.

AMENDING CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

S. Satyamurti's Motion Before A. I. C. C. Meeting

MADRAS, June 29.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi will move at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. that the constitution of the Congress be so amended as to provide that no member of any Congress Committee shall be a member of another political organisation.

It will be remembered that the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee at its last meeting passed a resolution recommending to the A. I. C. C. and the next Congress session to modify the constitution as suggested.—A. P.

Baroda Letter

SIR G. MADGAOKAR'S APPOINTMENT

Billimora Mill Strike Developments

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 28.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the State Representative Assembly the Baroda Government has appointed Sir Govindrao Madgaokar, Ex-Judge Bombay High Court as the President of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The resolution urged the appointment of a retired High Court Judge of British India in the Supreme Judicial Court.

It is reported from Billimora that about a thousand millworkers are on strike sequel wages question and the Mill Kamgar Union is conducting the strike. Picketing continues and the police is patrolling the mill area to preserve order.

News received from Sidhpur State that the agitation of the boycott of electricity has become intense and people seem to be very firm in their resolve.

A message from Amreli states that in the heavy floods in the river Thebi about thirty sheep were drowned while a shepherd boy was saved with great difficulty.

Negotiations are going on for holding the next session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference in Navsari District.

MADRAS GOVT. TO BE IN CHARGE OF CENTRAL ELECTION'S

MADRAS, June 29.

It is understood that the Government of India have entrusted the administration of the central subject "elections to the central legislature" so far as it relates to this presidency to the Government of Madras from April 1, 1938, on an "agency basis."

The Government of India have agreed to pay the cost of the agency functions which include the preparation of rolls for the two chambers of the Central Legislature and the conduct of elections—general as well as by-election—on the basis of time and labour involved in the process.—A. P.

DISTILLERIES TO BE CLOSED DOWN

MADRAS, June 28.

It is understood that the Government have issued orders for closing down the distilleries used for preparing spirit and "arrak" in Renigunta, in Cuddapah District, in view of the Government's decision to introduce prohibition in the District from August next.—A. P.

POLITICALS TO GO AGAIN ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Telegram To Gandhiji From Jail Withheld By Govt.?

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The political prisoners in the Dum Dum Jail, numbering about 234 have, it is reported, wired to Mahatma Gandhi and the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, drawing attention to their alleged grievances against the jail authorities, and they are now awaiting the result of their representations, before resorting to passive resistance.

The Civil Liberties Union of Bengal, in a statement to the press in this connection, say that they have been informed that, unless their grievances were immediately redressed the prisoners would go on hunger-strike.

The press note issued by the Government of Bengal, however, states that the Government have no information that the prisoners in the Dum Dum jail contemplate going on hunger strike. It also denies the report that the telegrams addressed to Mahatma Gandhi and Nazimuddin have been withheld by the jail authorities.

Mr. Harendra Kumar Choudhuri, M.L.A., non-official jail visitor, who saw them in the jail yesterday, relate to the recent order alleged to have been passed by the jail authorities prohibiting the prisoners of one block from associating with those of another block, separation of messing arrangements, etc.—A. P.

Bengal Civil Liberties' Union's Appeal To Avoid Crisis

The Bengal Civil Liberties' Union in an Extraordinary Bulletin states:

It is strongly rumoured that political prisoners of the Dum Dum Jail are seriously thinking of a hunger-strike on the following issues:—

(1) Pressure of the authorities upon the prisoners to engage them in kitchen-work which they are resisting as their grievances are not being redressed. Their grievances are said to be: (a) Reduction of rations; (b) Stoppage of correspondence: (c) Inadequacy of medical treatment.

(2) A hitch between political prisoners and ordinary prisoners are being fomented to create an occasion for Alarm Bell and physical oppression.

(3) The telegrams addressed to Mahatmaji and Hon'ble the Home Minister by the political prisoners have been withheld at the office of the jail.

We are not in a position to make an enquiry about the aforesaid allegations and we hasten to give it to the press so that an immediate enquiry may be made by proper persons and the hunger-strike or the hitch as alleged may be avoided while the question of release of political prisoners is pending before Hon'ble Home Minister and Mahatmaji.

Karjat Satyagraha Suspended

Special Inquiry Into Revenue Grievance

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, June 29.

On the assurance by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai that he would appoint a special officer to inquire into whatever injustice might have been done to Khatedars of Karjat Taluka, the Khatedars have decided to pay up two annas in the rupee of land revenue dues which they had refused to pay.

The machinery of the Land Revenue Code was set in motion on the deliberate refusal of the Khatedars to pay land revenue and in many cases attachment of property, chiefly in the form of paddy had taken place.

In the meanwhile, matters were represented to Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister by Messrs. Shankar Rao Deo and Mr. Achyut Rao Patwardhan, President of the Kolaba District Political Conference. Mr. Sugvekar, President of the Khatedar's Association was sent for by the Revenue Minister and on the assurance that inquiry by a special officer would be made into the injustice having been done to Karjat Khatedars, they have suspended their non-payment campaign.

The grievance of the Karjat Taluka Khatedars is that while other Talukas of Kolaba have secured a remission of two annas in the rupee only Karjat has been singled out although similarly circumstanced. For the last four or five years all talukas were treated alike in the matter of remission.

Baboo Kenkoo (28) was arrested last night on a charge of cheating the Bhatta Co.'s Shop, was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum to-day and was ordered to be released on bail till July 7.

Mysterious disappearance of silver ornaments dedicated to a deity led to the arrest of suspect Posha Balia (25) who was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court this morning. Pending enquiries the accused was ordered to be remanded till July 8.

Travancore Bank Crisis

Reserve Bank Must Come To Its Rescue

Davar's Sympathy For Shareholders & Depositrs

"RUPEE MUST BE DEVALUED OR BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURISTS"

The affairs of the Travancore Bank and continuous labour troubles were dwelt with by Prof. Sohrab R. Davar in the first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders Association on Wednesday evening.

Prof. Davar at first referred to the Dry Ice Corporation of India, and said:—

This company was floated in August 1936. The Prospectus stated that the promoters had purchased a plant for the company which was capable of producing 18 tons of Dry Ice per day, that the estimated capital cost including preliminary expenses and underwriting commission would be about Rs. 5,75,000 and that it was anticipated that the company would earn an annual profit of over 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares after providing for depreciation and expenses of management. A well-known city firm undertook the responsibility of becoming managing agents of this company, whereas several high personages figure on the directorate. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., underwrote half this company's issued capital and also a portion of the deferred capital. It was but natural that under the circumstances the public liberally subscribed for the company's shares.

DISAPPOINTMENT TO PUBLIC

Unfortunately the high expectations of the investing public were soon disappointed because the Balance Sheet for the period ended 31st December, 1937 displayed that the company had already exceeded its estimated fixed capital expenditure by about Rs. 90,000 and that over and above this a further sum of Rs. 1,20,000 had been spent [illegible] revenue expenditure. Further, there was a sum of Rs. 17,000 debited to "suspense account" on account of remuneration payable to two of the company's engineers, while a contingent liability of Rs. 49,000 was also disclosed. The managing agents tendered their resignation and in their place a Committee of Directors was appointed on the same terms as to remuneration. In their second report the directors failed to explain or make any reference as to the reasons which brought about this resignation, nor did they attach the Balance Sheet a Profit and Loss Account as required by law. The auditors of the company also do not seem to have insisted upon a Profit and Loss Account being issued and it was only after this Association had pressed for the rectification of this omission that a Profit and Loss Account was made out and circulated among the shareholders.

LIQUIDION MOVE FAILS

Recently the directors resolved to take the company into voluntary liquidation and convened a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose. In spite of your Committee's strong representations, the directors for reasons best known to them, did not issue any circular showing the financial position the company and the reasons which had weighed with them in deciding on the company being put into a voluntary liquidation. Fortunately, through the efforts of a director the actual position came to the knowledge of the shareholders who were advised by your Committee to support the director concerned in his efforts to oppose or prevent liquidation with the result that you will no doubt be pleased to hear the company was not taken to liquidation.

I am sorry to have to draw your attention at some length to this incident and facts for the simple reason that the company's management do not seem to have shown that efficiency in management and regard for the interests of its shareholders as it is its duty to have done.

Mr. Davar then spoke on the present exchange ratio which was a millstone round the neck of the Indian tax-payer and expressed a hope that the Indian National Congress will persevere and speedily pursue the matter until it succeeds in getting the rupee sufficiently devalued to the benefit of Indian agriculturists.

TRAVANCORE BANK AFFAIRS

Prof. Davar referring to the Travancore Bank said:—

We heard with great regret of the suspension of payment, announced by the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, which is undoubtedly an important event of this character in Indian Banking history since the failure of the Alliance Bank of India more than 15 years ago. Such a suspension of payment, and that too by a bank with a paid up capital of over 25 lakhs of rupees and a working capital of over 3 1/2 crores of rupees must bring great suffering and hardship to all who have any stake in the Institution. India is not particularly rich in Banking Institutions and the closing of the doors of such a large bank with eighty branches spread all over the country is an event which must break the heart of every patriotic Indian. The cir-

(Continued on page 11, column 2.)

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE GALLOW'S HAND

WE'VE BEEN CIRCLING TO TH' WESTWARD FOR HOURS AN' NOT--
DONAVAN! THERE'S A FUNNY SAND FORMATION! TAKE A LOOK THRU THE BINOCULARS---
4-6
IT'S A HAND!--- THE GALLOWS HAND!--- THAT MUST BE IT!
CREWE!--- CREWE, I HEAR A PLANE--- COMING THIS WAY!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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